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BLAIND SON TO LUDHUDIBRAS,
THE EIGHT KING OF THE BRITAINS
FROM BRUTE. A GREAT PHILOSOPHOR,
AND MATHEMATITIAN; BRED AT ATHENS,
AND RECORDED THE FIRST DISCOVERER,
AND FOUNDER OF THESE BATTIES, EIGHT
HUNDRED SIXTY AND THREE YEARES
BEFORE CHRIST, THAT IS TWO THOWSAN
FIVE HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE YEARS
SINCE
ANNO DOMINI 1572
PLANTAGENET REGINÆ SACRUM 1618

FM
222
H68
D3
1782
SRL

THE

MINERAL BATHS OF BATH.

THE

Bathes of Bathe's Ayde

in the reign of Charles 2nd

As illustrated by a Drawing of the King's and Queen's Bath (signed) 1675.

Whereunto is annexed a Visit to Bath in the year 1675 *by a "Person of Quality."*

By CHARLES E. DAVIS, F.S.A., &c.
City Architect, Hon. Loc. Sec. Soc. Antiq., Lon.

"Behold the boyling bathes at Caerbadon,
Which seeth with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrailles, full of quick Brimston,
Nourish the flames which they are warmed upon,
That to their people wealth they forth do well,
And health to every forreyne nation."

THE FAERIE QUEENE, 1590.

BATH:
Printed by WILLIAM LEWIS and SON, and to be Sold by them at the Towne Gate, at the sign of the Herald.
MDCCCLXXXIII.

DEDICATION.

I am anxious to dedicate the few memoranda I have noted of the Baths under King Charles II. to the Baths Committee of the Corporation of this City, hoping they will permit me, at no very distant date, to give my best endeavours towards a History of the Baths from the earliest to the present times.

I append the names of the Chairman and Members of the Committee for the present year, regretting I cannot add to the list the name of the late Mr. Alderman LEWIS, *whose advocacy and support enabled me to excavate and discover the cordon of masonry which the Romans erected for the purpose of ensuring the purity of the Springs, and so utilizing it that the healing waters are now in no way obstructed, and ascend in greater quantities than ever without the remotest possibility of contamination.*

The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Handel Cossham, Esq., F.G.S., ex-officio.

Mr. Alderman Wilkinson, Chairman, J.P.

Mr. Alderman Hooper.
Mr. Councillor Hancock, J.P.
Capt. Lysaght, R.N., Councillor
Mr. Councillor Bartrum, J.P.
Mr. Councillor Bankart, J.P.
Mr. Councillor Andrews.
Dr. Ashford, Councillor
Mr. Councillor Commans.
Mr. Councillor Fry.
Mr. Councillor Quin.
Mr. Councillor Rubie.
Mr. Councillor Wilton.

DEDICATION.

I have to thank many friends for valuable assistance. I specially mention two—Mr. F. SHUM, F.S.A., *of Belcombe House, for the loan of several valuable books relating to the History of Bath, and* Mr. B. H. WATTS, *the Clerk of the Peace and Deputy Town Clerk, for the ready access he has at all times afforded me to the valuable Records of the City.*

CHARLES E. DAVIS, F.S.A. &c.

55, *Great Pulteney Street, Bath;*
June, 1883.

PREFACE.

The purchase by the British Museum of the Drawing sketched in 1675 of the King's and Queen's Bath, and the permission given to the Baths Committee of the Corporation to have it photographed, first induced me to write a little account of the King's Bath and the adjoining property, with a view to give additional interest to the Drawing.

What I first intended to confine to a few pages has grown to many. I trust my readers will not consider I have altogether wasted my time in writing or theirs in reading them; but small though may be the value of the notes I have strung together, I venture to think they partially fill up a gap in the History of our City and the Baths that has never hitherto been thought worthy of consideration.

A History has still to be written of the Roman City and Baths, and of the Mediæval City and Baths which were planted on the ruins; materials for the first are most obscure, and still in great part buried, and could be best revealad by the spade and mattock. The second period requires a scholar and an antiquary, whose future labours would be lightened were the Corporation of the City to publish their very interesting records. Nottingham has just issued a most valuable volume. The City of Bath could give one of little less value, including notes of its Hot Baths, which would be interesting alike to the antiquary, the man of letters, and the medical profession everywhere.

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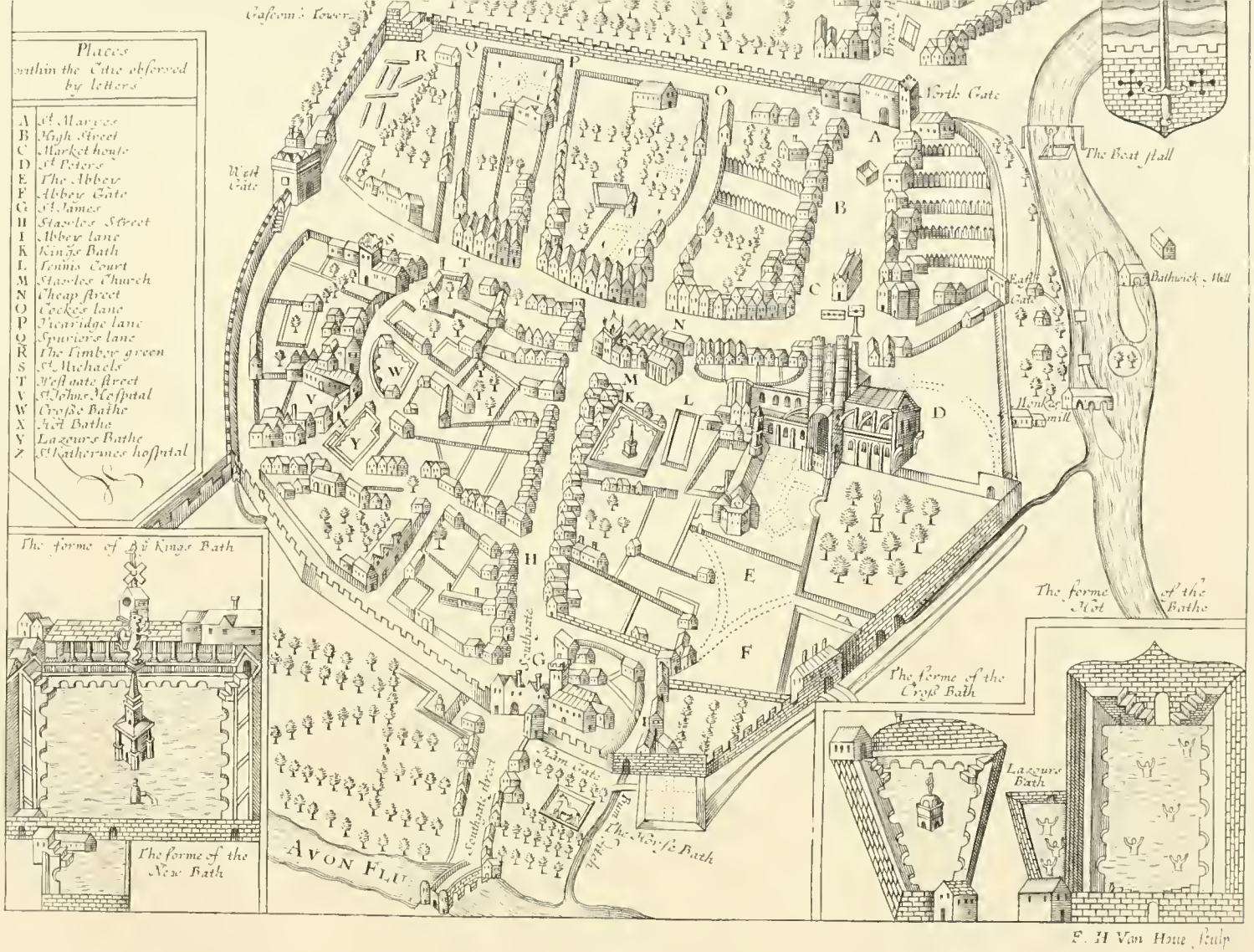

F. H Van Houe Sculp

THE

Hot Mineral Baths of Bath.

THE recent excavations have brought to light a portion of the long-hidden magnificent Roman Baths, which must have far excelled the present Baths in grandeur, luxury, and possibly comfort of their arrangement, and must certainly have occupied an area of more than four times that which is covered by the modern Establishment.

The Roman City and its Baths appear to have been deserted as early as the year 577; when the three Cities

—Bathancastra [Akemancastra], Gloucester, and Cirencester —were over-thrown by the victorious armies of Ceaulin of Wessex.

"Wondrous the wall-stone that Weird hath broken. The roof-tree riven, the gray gates despoiled! Often that wall withstood Ræghar and Reádfah, chieftain after chieftain rising in storm. Bright was the Burgh-place and many the princely Halls, and high was the Roof of gold. . . . And the court is dreary, and the crowned roof lies low, in the shadow of the purple arch. Princes of old time, joyous and gold-bright, splendidly decked, proud with wine elate, in war gear shone. They looked on their treasures, on silver and gems and on stones of price, and on this bright burgh of their broad realm The stone Court stands, the hot stream hath whelmed it, there where the Bath was hot on the breast."*

But as early as the 8th century the Springs were

* From the ancient Saxon poem called "The Ruin" in "The Exeter Book," passages from which are given by Mr. Elton in his "Origins of English History." The Rev. Prebendary Earle, M.A., Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, read a paper on this poem to the Bath Field Club in 1871, and gave it as his opinion that it could describe no other place than the City in the time of its desolation, long before it rose again in the form of Bath. The following lines of the Professor's translation and the passage quoted in the text accord with our knowledge derived from the late excavations, and well describe what the Baths may have resembled in the early part of the seventh century. "There stood arcades of stone; the stream hotly issued, with eddies widening up to the wall encircling all the bright bosomed pool; there the Baths were—hot with inward heat: nature's bounty that! So they caused to flow [into a sea of] stone the hot stream."

again used, and bathing to some extent became common again. From that time to the commencement of the last century but little is known of the actual state of the Baths. Geoffrey of Monmouth, William of Malmesbury, Leland, and a few others speak of the Baths, but give no description of their extent or form with the exception of Leland who visited them in 1542, Dr. Johnson who gave a slight sketch of them in 1634, and Dr. Guidott who, in 1691, wrote an account of the Baths (which were then all public), and Gilmore who published his map, in 1694, with drawings of them, and Dingley in his imperfect drawings made I believe in 1682 or the following year.

A fortunate purchase was made by the British Museum, in the autumn of 1881, of a pen and pencil drawing, 18 inches long by about 14 inches high, the work of J. Johnson (an artist mentioned by Horace Walpole as having "made a draught of Canterbury in 1651").*

This remarkably well preserved drawing is signed by

* I have made enquiries through the Dean of Canterbury, and although the draught at one time hung on the staircase of the library, I can gain no information of its existence at the present time.

the artist, with the date 1675, and is a view of the King's and Queen's Bath taken from the east side of the Bath looking towards the west. The size of the former at this date was 57 feet by 40 feet 8 inches; the latter was 25 feet 4 inches by 24 feet 2 inches, although now much smaller. The picture is most carefully drawn and has every appearance of extreme accuracy. The figures, if are included those in the Bath and at the windows of the neighbouring houses, exceed 170 in number.

In the year 1628 Dr. Venner writes of these Baths:—"The King's Bath is the hottest, and it is for beautie, largenesse, and efficacy of heate, a Kingly Bath, indeed being so hot as can be well suffered. The Queen's Bath is a member of the King's Bath, a wall onely going betweene them with a passage there in to goe from one to the other,———so fairly built and fitted with such conveniencie for bathing as the like (I suppose) is not elsewhere to be found." The drawing well illustrates this "Conveniencie," which, as Wood says, "did very well while the houses immediately surrounding them

were sufficient to entertain all the bathers that came to the City, as bathers were enabled to go directly from their beds into the Hot Waters and return to them again."

These extracts give a good but brief description of the Baths, as represented in this drawing. I will endeavour to describe the drawing itself more in detail, and supply all the information I have obtained of the King's and Queen's Bath at the date of this drawing.

The King's Bath* is complete all round with 25 of the niches (a few of which only now remain) as described by Leland, the enclosing wall being surmounted by the handsome Stonor Balustrade, erected by way of thank-offering for benefits received by Sir Francis Stonor† (ancestor of the present Lord Camoys), 1624. The Queen's Bath is also surrounded by the same balustrade except

* Note in Appendix.

† Sir Francis was born 1553, and lived to the age of 84; his portrait, in a closely fitting embroidered cap and large ruff, is in the gallery at Stonor. The family were connected with this city, his grandson having married the niece of Sir Christopher Neville, of the castle, Newton St. Lo. In the Corporation records under date 1656 there is an entry—"paid William Shute for going a message for the venison of Mr Stonor £1 6s." There are several entries of £1 to the keeper of Mr. Popham; Lord Berkley £1 for venison, &c.

where it is rendered unnecessary by the proximity of buildings.

To the south of this Bath there is a three-storied house of 16th century style, apparently a portion of the famous house known as the "Three Tuns Inn," spoken of in Gilmore's Map as Three Tuns Lodging, a portion (this portion) being the Lodgings and another part the Inn, kept in 1666 by Robert Smeaton. In 1675 this house was the property of John Bence, from which there was, as late as the middle of the 18th century, direct access to the King's Bath, beneath the Terrace, shown in the drawing. This house was very extensive; its front towards Stall Street was where the opening in York Street has been since made and extended still further south. It also occupied the site of the present engine house, and extended over the southern dressing rooms of the Baths across the present cooling tank to "King's Bath Passage," where foundations of this house, and fragments corresponding with the architectural style represented in the drawing, were dug up a year or two since. This house was not entirely removed until the beginning of the present century, when it was obtained from the representatives of the late Duke of Kingston by the Corporation.

Adjoining the house, but almost hidden by it, is a gabled and apparently well-built house, standing where Mr.

Goodman's shop now stands, covered with what is locally called rough cast plaster, with which some of the older houses of the city are still covered.

Occupying the whole of the west side of the Queen's Bath is a fine house of five storeys, of many rooms and still more numerous windows, from which are looking into the Bath visitors of every station, prominent amongst them being an old lady in a high-crowned hat and a ruff in the fashion of her youth. The parapet to the roof is not balustraded; but the stone bears the inscription, "Annæ Reginæ Sacrum, 1618," in honour of our Queen Anne of Denmark.

This and the previously described house were called the "Hart Lodgings" and continued to be so called as late as 1754; probably they were originally two distinct houses.* The name Hart Lodgings existed for over 200 years, although the larger house is referred to as the "Beare Lodgings" in a note in the Council books under the date 1653, an extract from which is in the next page. It is quite probable that one was the Beare and the other the Hart Lodgings, and that the Hart requiring enlargement swallowed the Beare. The last of the Visitations of

* Wood says, three years after the building the Queen's Slip in 1615, "a house was rebuilt and enlarged on the west side of the Queen's Bath, for the private use of such as should bathe in that cistern."

Heralds was held in it in 1623. It was originally, as far as I can ascertain, owned by Mr. John Masters, who was Mayor in 1658, and it continued in his family, with one interruption, to the commencement of the last century.* At the time of this drawing, however, it was the property of Mr. Walter Gibbes, who was Mayor the following year, 1676; 20 years later, according to Guidott, it was *kept* by Mr. Walter Chapman. The little Pent house roof to the left was called, according to the same author, the "Hart Slip." The gabled building of wood, which is described on the drawing, "The Dry Pump"† (at which a "guide" is actively engaged), was built at the charge of the Corporation in the year 1662, as in that year payments amounting to £40 13s. 3d. were paid by the Corporation for work done to the building.‡

Upon the Pump House was the following inscription

* During the late excavations was found a mediæval metal lamp, representing a Stag or Hart, standing on a pedestal, with a place for the light between the antlers. It is of inferior workmanship, but of tolerable size, 8 to 10 inches high. May not this have been a lamp, part of the furniture of the Hart Lodgings, standing on the "Dressore" in the dining-parlour, as the badge of the house?

† Council minutes.—"Agreed by generall consent that the charges of Building of the Newe Dry Pump by the King's Bath shall be satisfied and discharged by the chamber of this city."

‡ Council minutes, page 659.—April 1675, John Reed, Maire. 1st—the election of Maires freeman, then the election of woman Bath-guides, one for the Cross Bath and one for the King's Bath, and then as follows :—

engraved on a brass plate, and placed there by Captain Henry Chapman, Mayor, 1664 :—

JEHOVAH'S Blessing let's admire,
Here's constant heat and yet no fire ;
Bethesda's Pool by sacred hand
Within removed to heal the land.
God and the King are here our free importers ;
God gives the waters and ye King the Charters.
Balnea quid prosunt : Thermas quum hac urbe locavit
Omnipotens deus has, ista paravit homo.

Also close to the Pump House was another inscription on brass—

All poor persons not being conveniently able
to maintaine themselves and resorting to the
Bath for cure of diseases or infirmaties *may*
take notice that there ought to be a Physitian yearly no
minated and appoynted by the Mayor and Aldermen
of Bath, who is to give his best advice from time to time
to the said poor persons without any reward from them,
there being a salary provided for that by the charitable
guift of Dame Elizabeth Vicountess Scudamore.*
MDCLIII

"Agreed by generall consent that Mr. Chapman Masters shall attend and be the Keeper of the Dry Pump for the Crosse Bath within this Cittie, that is to say to profits, and be" (this unfinished entry is crossed through, and the following appears to be substituted for it) :—

"Agreed by generall consent that the Sargeant of the King's Bath shall pay yearley and every yeare during the continuance of his office, and the pleasure of this Corporation, unto Mr. Chapman Masters of this Cittie the sume of Tenne poundes and every yeare tenne pounds yearly, and every yeare, or suffer the said Chapman Masters to take the profits of the drinking yearly, at the option of the said Sargeant"

"Agreed the like shall be from the Sargeant of the Crosse Bath to Mr. Jo. Champneys."

* Extract from Council Book, November, 1652.—"Agreed by general

The first brass tablet has altogether disappeared, but the second one is now under the Loggia, of the King's Bath, in Stall Street.

Payment is still made to a medical man on account of this legacy; the first recipient was Dr. Venner, her ladyship's physician; the second was Dr. Peirce* of the Abbey House.

In the centre of the Bath is a stone pedestal and globe, on which rests an iron bar surmounted by a crown, as mentioned by Guidott, 1691, evidently a fragment only of the Tower or Cross erected in 1616 or 1617.†

The Queen's Bath, originally the "Newe or Women's Bath," was formed on the Priory lands at the expense, it is

consent that Mr. Matthew Clist and Mr. John Pearse have power to receive the two hundred pounds given to the Corporation by my Lord Scudamore and his Lady for a continuall yearly stipend for a phisition to give advice to poore people coming to the Bath at the interest of five pounds per centum and to pay one hundred pounds in satisfaction and discharge of one bond of £100 due to Mr. Francis Knight in London and to return the other £100 to the same Corporation, to be paid in discharge of one other bond of £100 due to Mr. William Chapman, Clerke."

In the Record Room, Guildhall, is a counterpart deed of annuity, dated December 10th, 1652, from James Scudamore, Esq, son and heir of Viscount Scudamore, Roger Bosworth, and William Watts to the Mayor of Bath, of £2 per annum to the Mayor for a dinner, and £8 per annum to a physician for poor persons.

* Dr. Peirce was succeeded in 1706 by Dr. Henry Parker. 1717 Dr. Charles Bave was appointed, followed by Dr. Edward Harington in 1733. Dr. Richard Charlton in 1750. In 1786 Dr. Henry Harington, followed by Dr. John Ford Davis in 1816, who some of my readers may recollect.

† Removed, according to Dr. Wilbraham Falconer, in 1732.

stated, of Thomas Bellott in the commencement of the 17th century; but, as under the date 1575, there are the following entries in the accounts of the Corporation of payments:—for rent "for place where the new Bath is made, 4s.," for "stone to the new Bath 10s., payment to the paviour 5s. 8d.," and "Mr. Tucker 13s. 4d," it is clear that its formation was at an earlier date, but subsequent to 1572, as the plan of the Bath is not shown in Jones's map of that date. Mr. Bellott in all probability bought the land and presented it to the Corporation (freeing them of the yearly rent of 16s. which they had been paying), and repaired and improved the Bath in 1609, hence the tradition that the Bath and its construction were his gift.

Free use of the Baths to the poor was granted by Royal Charter in 1597, and this Bath was set aside for that purpose, but upon its being bathed in by Queen Anne of Denmark, the wife of James I., in preference to the King's Bath, the poor were provided for elsewhere, and the Bath was named the Queen's Bath, a name it still retains.

The little gable building, the Dry Pump, is continued partly into the King's Bath, and contained also what was called the "Common Pump," an additional spout having been added 1673 or 1674 by direction of Sir Alexander Fraser, Bart. The statue of Bladud and the niche (the

painting of which cost 6s. 6d. in 1637), said to be taken from the north gate, are figured in the drawing as they stand at the present time, with the addition of some ornamental iron work on the top of the canopy, on which are hanging the crutches of the recovered cripples, placed there as an evidence of recovery.

Two-thirds of the west side of the King's Bath are occupied by a very handsome house that has two fronts, one in Stall Street and one towards the King's Baths, the Stonor Balustrade enclosing a sort of terrace to this house. In Gilmore's map, 1694, it is described as "Mr. William Chapman's lodgings by the King's Bath," and the illustration agrees in almost every particular with the drawing, except that the latter is a careful representation by a more accomplished artist. There are few houses now in the city of such architectural character. It has a resemblance in the balustrade at the top to the house built at Bradford-on-Avon by John Hall, it is evidently a copy of it, and may have had the same Designer. Mr. J. T. Irvine has found a record that this house was built by Mr. John Chapman in 1653, who had encroached on the Bath and on Stall Street, and an action was threatened by the Corporation.*

* Council Book, 4th November, 1653, page 98.—"Whereas Mr. John Chapman is erectinge of a messuage or tenement in Stalle Street, late in the possession of

In 1675 it was the property of Mr. Walter Chapman, but rented by John, of the same name, who paid 5s. a year for the "dore" into the Bath."*

In front of this house, but in the bath, is the brass

Peter Chapman, and as it is commenced the said Mr. John Chapman, John Farr, Samuel Dawes, and other workmen under them, hath encroached on the ground belongeinge to the streete of the said Cittie and also backwards on the King's Bath. It is awarded and agreed by general consent that the sergeants of the Maire do goe and forbid the said John Farr, Samwell Dawes, and such other workemen as shall from henceforth worke there from makinge any further buildinge forth either backwards on the King's Bath or forwards on the street till leave and lycence be given them how farr they shall goe, &c., &c. This was considered at the next meeting of the Council, 2nd December, and entered as follows :—"Encroachment in the foundations of the house he is nowe building in Stall Streete, betweene the houses of Mr. Symon Sloper and the Beare lodgings, about sixteene inches towards the streete. Whether ye said encroachment on ye foundation shall be granted unto him payinge a yearly rent there fore.

Say yes—I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I. Agreed it shall be granted unto him as aforesaid.

What Mr. John Chapman shall pay yearly for ye saide encroachment :—

Xs.—I.

XXs.—I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

pump, which has only lately (1881) been removed, erected at the express wish of Sir Alexander Fraser, Bart., physician to Charles II., in the year 1674.

Connected with the Chapman's house to the north is a gabled building of two stories. At the time that the Lodging

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(Mem. Mr. Walter Chapman was one of the Justices; his son kept the Hart, and William Chapman was Mayor this year.—C. E .D.)

3 houses, plate, linnen (torn)
provisions as he made for „
one above there „
hand ,

Item for the hearrolds diet at Bathe the first time they came within	1	9	0
Item for theire dinners and wyne the next day	1	10	0
Item for theire suppers that night	1	4	0
Item for theire breakfasts the next morneing	0	17	6
Item for theire horssmeate	2	0	0
Item given in reward in the house where they lay	0	5	0
Item paid the butcher for meate at Bathe during an abode there for some man that came before for a quarter of mutton	0	5	0
Item for a piece of beefe	0	4	0
Item for 2 joints of veale & a leg of mutton	0	5	6
Item for 2 muttons	2	0	0
Item for 2 lambes	1	0	0
&c. &c. &c.			
Item paid Mr. Wilton Chapman foı baye salte	0	3	0
Item for doctor Wood's lodging	1	1	0
Item for doctor Rivett's lodging		10	0
Item given where the doctors laye		5	0

House which I have just described was built there was an open slip to the King's Bath, but in the year 1664 Mr. Henry Chapman had liberty given him to erect this latter house "over the cabin by the King's Bath," paying the small rent of 2s. It was his property at the time of this drawing, but it was let, I think, to Mr. John Chapman, as there is an account credited to him in the year 1675 of 5s. for his "dore."

The city of Bath owes a great part of the original restoration of the Abbey to the Chapman family just mentioned, and for nearly 300 years the local history is inseparably connected with them. There were 18 Mayors

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Item delivered to Mr. Walter Chapman for 30 poore men to be distributed at Bathe as follows, vi-*dz.*—to _____ for his ginne and xi-*ds.* in reward, total 36 8 0

Item to Mr. Pellin, minister of Bathe, for 5 years at xx*s.* ... 5 0 0

Archœologia Soc. Ant., 44, 2 part.

These items are large. I have no doubt there was a license to charge extra for funerals, as there was within a few years of 1883

The Contract for the erection of the Tomb of Bishop Montague in the north aisle of the nave of the Abbey Church is still in existence, and is in the possession of Baroness North, as communicated to the Camden Society, 1868. The Contract includes all the work, "except onlie the iron grate," and cost £200. Three years since, through the liberality of an unknown benefactor and under my honorary superintendence, this Tomb was completely restored. A perusal of this Contract revealed that the Tomb was of Alabaster and Black Marble, "Touch stone." Instead, therefore, of repainting it as originally intended, I had the paint cleaned off, the decorations only being re-gilt and painted, and the coats of arms restored to their proper colours and marshalling.

of this family from the time of the Charter of Elizabeth, in which a John Chapman is named as an Alderman, to the end of the last century. The Henry Chapman, previously mentioned, Captain of the Trayned Band, made himself singularly famous in the year 1661 ; he survived the indignation of his fellow citizens, as he was reinstated in the Council by them and elected Mayor three years later.

The Captain Chapman, whom some of my readers may recollect, was, I believe, the last of the family; he gave about 20 years since a collection of books and MSS. to the Corporation, which is now deposited in the Royal Literary Institution.*

* The story of 1661 is briefly as follows :—"Captain Henry Chapman, desiring to be Mayor, obtained a troop of Militia and forcibly took away from the city four Aldermen (one being a Justice of the Peace), and six Common Councilmen ; finding this did not give him a majority in the Council, he on the Lord's Day following with other of his confederates "met in an ale house" during the time of evening service and arranged to take two other Councilmen, Mr. William Treland and Mr. John Reede, prisoners. Upon the day of election, the Mayor John Ford, and Recorder Prynne being in their seats, on a show of hands, Captain Chapman (receiving 11 votes and Alderman Parker 8), insisted on his election, using very bad language. Complaint was formally made before the King and Council, at Whitehall, on the 25th October following. The complaint contains nine articles, and the decision of the King is lengthy, so I give only a quotation." "These differences tending much to his Majesty's disservice, the disturbance of the peace and government of that Cittie, and being of bad example to other Corporations, all which being taken into consideration, his Majesty was displeased that his Militia should be any way employed to strengthen faction, &c., &c It is ordered that the Right Hon. the Duke of Ormond doe forthwith recall his commission granted to

A view of the King's Bath, taken in 1764, shows these houses removed, and the King's Bath thrown open to Stall Street, but this was an imaginary removal as they were not taken down until purchased by the Corporation for the erection of the Baths in 1788.

The next house gabled with oriel windows fronting a Corridor to the Bath and balustraded on the front towards Stall Street was known as "Mr. Symon Sloper's Lodgings;" they were in 1675 rented by him of Mr. Robert Chapman, who was Mayor in 1668.* The corridor to the Bath led

Captain Chapman, and above that his Grace doe take care that the commande of the Trayned Bands of the Cittie and hundred of Bathforum be conferred upon some worthie and fit person living in or near the said Cittie."

After this decision the Corporation sent King Charles II. £100 in gold, delivered to him August, 1662, by the hands of William Prynne, Recorder, as the free and voluntary present of the Corporation. "His Majesty most graciously received it, and commanded his most hearty thanks."

I have made the above *précis* from the Corporation books, but a full account is given by Prynne in his "Brevia Parliamentaria," in which it will be found that Captain Chapman was endeavouring to obtain an enlargement of the franchise, that the Members of Parliament should be elected by the Freemen, instead of by the Corporation alone.

* Mr. Symon Sloper appears to have been also the host of the Christopher (Hotel), succeeding the Sherstones. From what I can gather, William Sherstone, M.P. for Bath in 1583 and subsequently, Mayor in 1587 with John Sherstone chamberlain, and again Mayor in 1590, was not only the tenant of Barton Farm, but was landlord of the Christopher. Warner also records a tradition that Queen Elizabeth slept at Barton House (now the workrooms of Messrs. Jolly in Old King Street). It is far more probable that her Majesty was the guest of the Mayor of Bath, at his hostelry in the High Street. The Sherstones were

from Stall's Churchyard; there was another house to the north of this house, not seen in the view, which at the time of this drawing was the property of Mr. Berkeley Carne, but was let by him to "Widow Swallow," she paying for her Bath Dore 5s. to the Corporation. The corridor to the Balcony of this Bath had a building of small dimensions over it, also the property of Mr. Berkeley Carne, and he gave his name to the Slip in the basement, known as late as the end of the 18th century as the "Berkeley Carne Slip."

Enclosing the Bath on the north is the Stonor Terrace and Balustrade.

The first building on this side is a well-built corniced and balustraded house of a more modern and classical character than those described, although a portion of it is older, timbered and barge boarded. On referring to Gillmore's map I find this house figured and named "The Cann Office by the King's Bath."

It is difficult to explain this name. I find that there is a house called the "Cann Office" in Montgomeryshire, and another on the south side of Shrewsbury.* In Worcestershire there is a well-known hotel, "The Hundred

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publicans, farmers, and clothiers. In 1675 John Sherstone rented under the Corporation "a Water Corn Mill and Tucking Mill, called Monk's Mill and the little island adjoining."

* "Cantred office, the office of the hundred."—*Notes and Queries.*

House" (an English translation of Cantred), where the Petty Sessions are still held. This Bath "Cann Office" may have been the house in which the business of Bath Forum Hundred was transacted by the magistrates or by the Lord of the Hundred. Previous to the County Court being held in Bath there was a "Court of Requests." Was this latter Court the successor to the Court of the Hundred, of which this "Cann Office" was the head-quarters?

Another solution of the name is:—"Canna means a measure for cloth goods or for agricultural purposes; also a cup or can." At the time that this house was built Bath was a centre of the West of England clothing trade, and this house may have been the Cloth Market, or where the standard measures for cloth were kept. The finding in the excavations lately made beneath the windows of the former Cann Office of several mediæval merchants' counters rather assists this explanation. (A term in Scotland exists, "Kane," rent in kind.)

Whatever the name may mean, the Cann Office was at this date a wine shop and lodging, and leased under the Corporation by Mr. Barkeley or Berkeley Carne. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Speke, daughter of Sir Hugh Speke, of Hazlebury, who was uncle of Sir George Speke, K.B., M.P. for Bath. After her husband's death she continued, according to Dr. Peirce, to let lodgings, and lived

to a great age W. Berkeley Carne's name occurs frequently in the Corporation Bills, for "Canarie, three and half gallons, £1 4s. 6d., white wine, three gallons and one pint, 17s." He was a donor to the little-known library at the Abbey.*

Contiguous to the Cann Office is a three-gabled timbered building of two storeys, with what appears at first sight to be a sun-dial on the centre gable, but a careful examination justifies my believing it to be the "Horologe," or clock, which cost the Corporation, in 1600, the then large sum of £5 6s. 8d.

The lower storey is open and supported upon posts and has every appearance of being a shop, or public room of some sort; I conclude it was a coffee-house,† or lounge, the precursor of the modern Pump Room. A small house stood next to this, over what was called the Queen's Slip, and remained in the possession of the Boyses,‡ until pulled down in 1702.

* W. Carne's two houses and the little tenement were purchased in 1750 by the Corporation for the sum of £850, in order to enlarge the first Pump Room.

† This house was in the possession of John Amor in 1702, as it was in that year renewed by the Corporation on a £4 grounnd rent, and three years later purchased by them for £800; £20 of which John Amor presented to the Citie, in recognition of which he was made a Freeman.

‡ Purchased of John Boyse of Sherborne, by the Corporation, in 1702, for £140.

At the time this drawing was made there was no Pump Room so called, but the dry pump previously described—the little building on the west of the Queen's Bath, not more apparently than 12ft. square—served the purpose of what is now called the Douche, and for drinking. Drinking the waters was apparently not introduced until Dr. Jones advocated it in 1572. Sir Alexander Fraser, in 1661 and 3, followed by Drs. Venner, Guidott, and Peirce, repeated the advice of Dr. Jones, until drinking the waters was considered so important a form of administering them, that at the close of the 17th century the Corporation decided on building a Pump Room, to effect which they purchased the houses I have lately described as on the east side of the "Cann Office."

Queen Anne's visit to Bath, in the year 1702, so increased the reputation of the waters, that an improvement was the more urgent.* In 1705 the first Pump Room was

* Up to 1695 one of the Serjeants appears to have acted as Pumper. This is the first appointment of Pumper, for which there was no salary, and no payment was made by the Pumper for the sinecure. From 1698 to 1703 the Pumper paid £35 annually, all which money was voted by the Corporation in charity. From that date the payments increased 1704, £80; 1705, £100; 1706, £220; 1710, £230; from this time the payment increased exceedingly, until 1773 it amounted to £630; 1788, £840; at which sum it remained for many years, and several of the Pumpers made small fortunes, the drinkers paying for the waters no fixed charge.

commenced, the cost of the building of which was to be paid out of the monies received from the Pumper; this proving insufficient, the balance, £400, was voted by the Council on completion, October, 1706.* This Pump Room was very small, and, complaints being made by the medical men of its insufficient size, it was enlarged in 1734, and "a gallery built for the music, and steps made to the King's Bath;" and in November, 1750, the Corporation decided to still further enlarge, and to purchase "The Cann Office." The Corporation accepted a plan for a slight enlargement of the Pump Room, May, 1751, selling the buildings not required to the west. A band was maintained in the Pump Room from the voluntary gifts of visitors. I suppose we may assume a collection was made at certain intervals, as it was not until

* In this Pump Room was a brass plate with the following inscription:—

"Anno Dom. 1706.

This building was erected at the charges of the Chamber of this City, Dr. Richard Bettenson giving one hundred pounds towards it. The marble case of the Pump with the cistern thereunto belonging, is the gift of Thomas Meyrick, Esq., Anno Dom. 1709. The Watch and Sun Dial was given by Mr. Thomas Tompion, of London, Clockmaker." The "Watch" is the Clock now beneath the statue of Beau Nash in the present Pump Room.

1784 that a book was placed in the Pump Room for Subscriptions, to which the Corporation did not contribute until the year 1795, when they voted three guineas a week.*

The Pump Room of 1705 and 1751 destroyed the Stonor balustrade on the north and occupied the whole of the terrace. The present one still further encroaches on the King's Bath and springs. The earlier Pump Room probably combined the coffee-house and had a public-house beneath. Was this latter for the "guides" or the company?

* In 1784 some additions were again made to the Pump Room, and the following year £130 was voted for the erection of a colonnade to the front, but I have been unable to ascertain whether this was expended. The very confined state of the King's Baths and the advantages derived to visitors from the erection of Private Baths and at the Kingston Baths being self evident, a committee was appointed by the Corporation, 1787, to consider general improvements. The result was a considerable purchase of property and the erection by Mr. Baldwin of the present Baths and their completion, June, 1792. The new Pump Room was evidently planned and commenced with the Baths, but its erection was conducted under greater difficulties and with many changes. Upon the completion of the Baths Mr. Baldwin was dismissed from his appointment of City Architect and Deputy Chamberlain, and in December the following year (1793) a committee reported that £2,600 was required to complete the Pump Room. The whole matter was referred to Dr. Harington (the Mayor), Mr. Horton and Mr. Wiltshire, "who are requested to consult with Mr.

The drawing shows the balustrading along the east side of the bath also. This formed a terrace beneath which were steps and slips (the one to the right being called the Queen's Slip), which communicated by a gallery with other buildings.

A house called the "Queen's Lodging" was to the east; its successor, lately (1880) removed, was built early in the 18th century, retaining much of its predecessor's form and construction. It had a court yard in front to the east and another to the west, between it and the Queen's Bath, with which it directly communicated.

Palmer" (who is sometimes called Builder, at other times Architect), and it was ordered that "Mr. Revely be paid £27 9s 6d., the amount of his expenses, drawing plans of the Baths and Pump Rooms." The following January, 1794, the committee reported on the plans and elevation of the Pump Room, drawn by Mr. Palmer, on which they were instructed to proceed "and to call in assistance if required." The Pump Room is not a building of architectural merit, its general plan is excellent, but it is far inferior to the Guildhall, both externally and internally, and greatly inferior to the work of Wood, the Architect of the Assembly Rooms. I think there can be little doubt that the design is neither altogether Baldwin's nor Palmer's, but possibly a combination design, with introductions by Revely. The principal elevation does not harmonise with the Baths and the Colonnade, and is sadly inferior to the very artistic and original facade of its western front. The extract from Pindar, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΥΔΩΡ, on the Pediment was placed there by Dr. Harington's selection.

On the north side of the gallery was a large house, enlarged after the date of this drawing and still encroaching on the King's Bath. In the 18th century, and perhaps earlier, this house was called the "Star Chamber." Was it so called, as the famous Star Chamber of Westminster, from its containing "eshtars," or acknowledgments of debt (it might have once been the Record Rooms of the Prior), or did it acquire this name as a nickname, as being the lodging of the most distinguished visitors? Either view has I think equal weight.

The arcade beneath the late Free Library was a public way only 40 years since, and led from the Bath to the Abbey House, the latter not removed until 1754. I believe this arcade took the place of the gallery which may have been of two storys, and which, as I have previously mentioned, led to the Royal lodgings, or Abbey House, of Dr. Peirce as described by him.

The Abbey House was a residence of more consideration than any in Bath and its immediate neighbourhood, with the exception of Newton St. Lo Castle, or Kelston (old) House, It adjoined the south wall of the Abbey Church, to which there was a private entrance,* the doorway still existing,

* "The convenient situation of my house having on one side a gallery that

and had a frontage to the east of 170 feet, with Terrace Gardens, "Pleasaunce," and a Bowling Green extending as far as the city walls, with orchards to the river.*

In the drawing, exceedingly carefully drawn, is, in the centre of the King's Bath, a large octagon building known as The Cross, including as it did the principal spring, where

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goes into the Kings (the best for Paralytick Persons, if at least they can stand the heat), and on the other side out of my Garden a private Door into the Church, entering by which less notice might be taken of a limping Bride."—"Bath Memoirs," by Dr. Peirce, 1697, p. 79.

* On the site of the Abbey House, and also on that of the House "the Queen's Lodgings," formerly stood the Palace of John de Villula, Bishop of Bath (and Wells) 1088 to 1122. Leland speaks of its ruins, although undoubtedly a portion of it, when he visited Bath, was the residence of the Prior of Bath. I believe that the Palace reached westward, very nearly to the margin of the King's Bath, and that the entrance to the Palace from the west was about the position of where the Queen's Bath has been since made. The water of the Bath and the rivulet from it running south would fill the protecting moat of the Palace. So many remains, undoubtedly the work of John de Villula, have been found during the excavations of the Roman Bath, beneath the "Queen's Lodgings," that I am led to this belief. They were mostly found above the level of the fagot foundation that had been placed over the steaming marsh. These architectural fragments may have been taken from the Abbey Church itself, but I think I am more justified in believing that they are portions of the domestic buildings of the Bishop. John de Villula bought the City of Bath from Henry I. for 500 marks, £338 6s.; rebuilt the Abbey Church, and, in the words of his will protested that "for the honour of God and St. Peter, I have laboured and at length effected with all decent authority, that the *Head and Mother Church of the Bishopric of Somerset shall be in the City of Bath, in the Church of St. Peter.*"

the water is hottest. This division of the Bath is described in the drawing as "the kitchen."

The timber foundations of this cross were found during the late excavations, indeed the cross itself must have been in great part a timber erection. It is a cross on plan, with four niches, making it octagonal. Each transept is an elliptical arch enclosed by pilasters supporting a pediment. Cupids and heraldic figures flank the pediments.

From this rises an octagon, enriched with pierced oval panels on each face with pilasters and a cornice. This octagon supports a scale roofed ogee dome, surmounted by a crowned lion holding a shield. Lofty crocketed pinnacles are at each angle. The building altogether must have exceeded, or at least equalled, 40 feet in height. The earliest representation of it is in this drawing, 1675, and its latest 1780. It was erected in the year 1664 at the expense of the city, costing £150 4s. 8d.,* with a view of

* An Account of the charges for erecting the Cross in the King's Bath, Anno Dom. 1664.

Imp. Paid Robert Cornish for the hyre of three horses to Neston, for Ben Bowken†, Sam Daw, and my selfe to Bargain for tymber 00 04 06

† This Ben Bowken, more properly Benedict Beken (variously spelt), afterwards a

affording protection to the bathers, and was richly painted and gilt, replacing a stone cross (fragments of which were

Imp.	Spent then upon two Carpenters the plowman & our own expenses	00	06	06
,,	Paid for the carriage of fower load of tymber from Neston	03	04	00
,,	Paid for horse hyre to Norton for Sam Daw and myselfe	00	03	00
,,	Spent then upon the plowman and our onne expenses ...	00	02	06
,,	Paid a Messenger for going to Norton to procure plowes	00	01	00
,,	Paid Thos. Parker and Smith for ye carriage of two loads of Tymber from Norton	1	17	00
,,	Paid Robt. Billett of Neston for squaring the Tymber ...	00	08	00
,,	Paid for the carriage of tenn cwt. of blew tyles, at 1/- per Cwt.	00	10	00
,,	Paid for horse hyre to Bristoll for Ben Beken to buy Tyles and Tarrys	00	01	06
,,	Paid for carriage of two load of Tymber more from Norton	01	17	00
,,	Paid Parker & Barton for carriage of three loads of Tymber from Norton	01	16	00
,,	Paid Edward Sheppard the several Bills	17	17	10
,,	Paid the two Chivelyes ye severall Bills	10	16	10

member of the Corporation, was son or grandson of the Beacon, who did the whole of the tiling of the Abbey on its restoration, and gave a window to the south transept.

Benedict Beacon was a man of property; he had a timber yard adjoining the pound near the Sawclose, another timber yard on the banks of the river near the East Gate, called in his lease "A Myre Mixen;" and in 1660 he built a house against the north side of the Abbey, the breadth of two of the aisle windows. He also was the builder as well as the owner of the Presbyterian House in Frog Lane.

found during the excavations) removed the same year. It remained until the year 1781, when it was ordered to be taken down. Baldwin, a predecessor of mine as City

Imp.	Paid to Samuell Day ye severall Bills	10	10	00
,,	Paid to Willm. Adlington ye severall Bills	19	06	06
,,	Paid to Jeremy Wilshire ye severall Bills	02	19	10
,,	Paid to Thomas Woodman for Tymber ye Bill ...	02	19	10
,,	Paid to Farmer Kyneton for Tymber ye Bill	08	07	09
,,	Paid to Mr. Prestoll for Timber ye Bill	07	11	00
,,	Paid to Benedett Beken ye Bill	05	12	00
,,	Paid to John Farr ye Bill	01	18	00
,,	Paid to Roger Pook ye Bill	04	06	06
,,	Paid to Edward Gibbons ye Bill	00	17	01
,,	Paid to Mr. John Chapman ye Bill	00	06	10
,,	Paid to John Harvey ye Bill	40	00	00
,,	Paid for the carriage of tenn hundred of Tyles more at 1/-	00	10	00
,,	Paid for the carriage of twelve hundred of Tyles more at 1/-	00	12	00
,,	Paid for 32 c. of Tyles att 1/ 2d. per hund.	01	15	04
,,	Paid for two Bushells an a half of Tarrie att 6d. per Bushell	00	15	00
,,	Paid for seaven Sacke of Lyme	00	07	00
,,	Paid a labourer for tenn days worke, ...	00	10	00
,,	Paid Thomas Cox for fower days labour, att 1s. 6d. per diem	00	06	00
,,	Paid for three sacks of Lyme more	00	03	00
,,	Paid John Cox for fower dayes work and for a load of stones	00	06	06
,,	Paid for the carriage of the Tarris	00	04	00
,,	Paid for two Sacke of Lyme more	00	02	00

Architect, erected another cross* in its place, but as to its material whether of stone or timber, or indeed as to its form, there is no record. It had but a short reign, being removed upon the erection of the present Pump Room in 1796, or within a few years of that date.

A description of the Baths would not be complete did I not mention, that in addition to the thank-offerings surrounding and embellishing them, there was a number of brass rings inserted in the walls for the use of the bathers. These rings were at one time very numerous, and there are still twelve remaining that were in the Bath at the time of this drawing, or shortly after, on which are the following inscriptions. I include one or two that were in the Cross or Hot Bath, but removed to the King's Bath :

Lydia White, dawter of William White, Citizen and Draper of London, 1612.
T. D., 1639.
Thos. Windham, Esq., 1664.
Thos. Windham, of Witham, Esq., gave six rings to this Cross, A.D. 1664.

Imp. Paid for repairing the Ginn Ropes and Luggs for Scaffolds	00	05	00
,, Paid Goodman Symmons for measuring the Tymber and Horse hyre	00	06	00
xx Sumed totall ..	150*l*	04*s*	08*de*

* 1781, Sept.—Building called the kitchen in the King's Bath ordered to be taken down, resolved that a new building designed by Mr. Baldwin be erected.

Thanks to God, I, John Revet, his Majesty's Brazier, at 50 yrs. of age in ye present month of July, 1674, Received Cure of a True Palsie from Head to Foot on one side.*

Barbara, Dvchess of Clevland, Anno Domini, 1674 (Royal Arms).

Sir William Whitmore, Barronnet, when Mr. Robert Chapman his Frind was 2nd the Mayor, 1677.

The gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Stratton, of London, Anno 1689.

Jasiel Grov, of London, in memoriam providentiæ devinæ, Anno Domini, 1698.

Sir William Whitmore, Knight and Baronknight, An. Do., 1679.

The Gift of Abrm. Rudhall, Bellfounder in Glouesr.

Tho : Delves. B : By God's Marcy and Pvmping here Formerly Ayded. Against an Inposthvme in his Head, cavsed this to be fixed, June the 13, 1693.

Many of these rings are handsome and massive, more especially the Duchess of Cleveland's and Abraham Rudhall's. There are several rings which were placed by the order of the Corporation, in 1654, costing 1s. a piece, and in 1663, the sum of 9s. was charged for 6 of these rings.

Having described the architecture and the inanimate surroundings of the Baths, the crowd of figures requires a few words of description, to do justice to which is needed the pen of a Planché or a Fairholt.

There is scarcely a window in the various blocks of buildings which is not more or less occupied with figures.

In the building which is believed to be part of "The Three Tuns" the windows, not glazed, are furnished with

* This is the John Revet who purchased of Parliament the noble equestrian statue of King Charles I., by Le Sœur, and who in spite of strict injunctions to break it up concealed it by burying it in the earth, until the restoration of King Charles II., when it was erected at Charing Cross.

shutters opening outwards. In the upper story of the first gable are three men with curly wigs, without hats, hair cut across the forehead, turndown collars and no beards. In the story beneath is a cavalier, partly hidden by a curtain, with a dark beard. In the upper story of the next gable are a lady and gentleman, the latter bearded and amply wigged; and beneath, in a window devoid of glass, but shuttered, is a cavalier with a high-crowned slouched hat, with ringlets in excess.

In the "Hart Lodgings," on which is the date 1618, there are three gentlemen with slouched hats and one with a small hat and short hair, a lady with a hood, and the old lady with hat and ruff previously mentioned.

In the next house all the figures at the windows appear to be ladies; they are drawn to so small a scale that this is uncertain, as also whether their head-dress is the "furbelowed scarf" or hood of the period. In the windows of the remaining buildings are many figures; all appear to be ladies or children, one only having a ruff that must have been old-fashioned at the date of this drawing.

In both of these houses is an unfinished figure, left, I imagine, to be filled in with the portrait of the landlord.

The Queen's Bath is almost completely filled with figures which, with one or two exceptions, are ladies; according to Pepys—"Very fine ladies, and the manner

pretty enough, only me thinks it cannot be clean to go so many bodies together in the same water. Strange to see how hot the water is and in some places (though this, the Cross Bath, is the most temperate Bath), the springs so hot as the feet not able to endure. Women and men live all the season in these Waters, parboiled and look like the Creatures of the Bath." Swimming was evidently not permitted in this Bath.

The King's Bath on the contrary is devoted in great part to swimmers and divers, figures in every imaginable position are disporting themselves wholly or partially clothed, or when juvenile devoid altogether of apparel.

At the time of this drawing smoking was permitted in the Bath, and in the following century ladies went into the Bath with Bouquets, and coffee was served on trays, whilst gentlemen carried their snuff boxes in little boats. Ladies and gentlemen bathed together, but in the year 1753 the Corporation decided that the Bath should be given three days to the ladies and three to the gentlemen, "and no person to swim in the Bath." This arrangement did not last long, and the decision of the Corporation was repealed, until bathing in the Public Baths becoming less fashionable owing to the Private Baths being more used, the rule was again enforced and governs at the present day.*

* In the Council Book, under the date 1737, is the following entry, which

In the Bath are "sergeants" as they were called, and "guides,"* bearing a child on each shoulder. The ladies wear muslin capes and laced and frilled gowns, the gentlemen have a sort of full pantaloon with a turbaned head-dress.† The niches and "the kitchen" within the cross are full of people, and one man is holding a jug and long-stemmed glass, into which he is about to pour the mineral water.

The terrace within the balustrade is crowded with figures all more or less occupied in gazing at the bathers.

The little gallery on the south of the Queen's Bath contains three ladies and three gentlemen, the gentlemen having hats of different patterns, the slouch, the pointed and castor hat, the central figure having the large falling collar in fashion in Charles I.'s reign; a figure in similar

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I cannot explain :—"Agreed that the King's Bath shall be separated in such manner as the Physicians and such persons shall agree."

* At the date of this print the Sergeant took the receipts of the Baths. There were the "men and women guides," the men guides being subsequently called "Sergeants." There were also cloth women. Payments to these officials in 1696 were as follows :—Sergeant of Bath, 5s. ; Chairman 18 times, 10s. ; Nurse (Tanner), 7s. 6d. ; Guide, 7s. 6d. ; Foot cloth women, 2s. 6d. ; these payments were voluntary. In 1778 the charges were regulated as follows :—1s. 6d. in the Public Bath ; Private, 3s. ; Vapour, 3s. ; Vapour and Public Bath, 4s. ; Dry Pump (Douche), 6d. ; 100 Strokes, Pump in Public Bath, 3d. ; 100 Strokes, the attendants an extra fee.

† According to Dingley, "The men enter with waistcoats and drawers for the purpose, ye women with yellow shifts set off with ribbons."

dress is looking down from the gallery close to the "dry pump," as also another in front of the "Hart lodgings," who has a gauntleted hand.

At the north-west corner of the gallery is the figure of a clergyman dressed in black, with falling bands, somewhat lank hair, and a large low-crowned hat. This is probably intended for the Rev. Joseph Glanvill, then Rector at the Abbey.

In the north gallery are many figures, ladies in hoods and gentlemen in various forms of slouched hats and ringlets.

Beneath the clock is a gentleman, *very likely a portrait* of a notable character, in a lace-edged, turn-up hat, wearing a jerkin buttoned down the front. Could this have been intended for the Mayor's Officer, whose duty was to receive the bathers and maintain order? This officer in the time of Guidott was George Masters, a "sworn attorney" and the town clerk. According to the Corporation Records Mr. Theodore Wakeman was elected August 27th, 1675, in succession to Mr. Richard Wakeman, deceased. Theodore, dying in December, was succeeded by Edward Bushell, elected January 4th, 1675-76, "comon Clark and Prothonotary of this Citty." This sketch may be a representation of one of these three officials. I may mention

that there are two or three heads at the windows left incomplete, which were no doubt intended to be filled in with *portraits* of well-known characters or the landlords of the houses.

The figures in the foreground are fourteen full-length sketches, affording a very good idea of the style of dress of the date. Both the ladies and the gentlemen appear to be in light colours, and two out of five of the hats are also light.

Briefly described the following is the costume, commencing from the left. FIRST, GENTLEMAN—Long hair, no hat, wearing the loose coat introduced by Charles II., 1666, with turn-up cuff, a double row of tagged ribbons terminating the breeches, garters below the knee with bows or "favours," corked shoes with winged bows. Nos. TWO, THREE, FIVE—Ladies hooded or scarfed, long-waisted, short-sleeved, large collars of lace or *point coupé*, very full petticoats, or rather skirts, tucked up and tied back at the waist, with a large bow displaying close petticoat or *cotillon* beneath, reaching to the ground. These tucked-up skirts were called *manteaux*, and when let down formed a train, the length of which was regulated according to the rank of the wearer. BETWEEN THREE and FIVE is another lady in similar costume, but omitting the collar. AFTER THE FIFTH FIGURE there are several

heads seen above the balustrade, one lady holding a folding-fan.* SIXTH, GENTLEMAN—Half-length, slouch hat and ringlets. SEVENTH, GENTLEMAN—Looking down into the Bath, wearing a very low-crowned hat and a quilted coat; canions or cannons with the lining coming below and "ruffled, tagged ribbons, like a pigeon's leg," and high-heeled shoes. EIGHTH, GENTLEMAN—Low-crowned hat, similar coat to No. 1, tied in cannons, garter and bow, shoes and winged strings. NINTH, GENTLEMAN—The only figure with a sword which hangs from a broad baldrick, slouch hat and long hair, coat with short sleeves and turn-up cuff, showing sleeve of vest or "cassocke" tied in cannons, and shoes. This is the most gracefully sketched figure in the drawing, and is apparently in the act of throwing money into the Bath for which the two boys are about to dive—a common practice of the time, as mentioned by Guidott. Sir George Speke, the ancestor of the discoverer of the source of the Nile, was elected Member for Bath, 1675. I should like to prove this drawing was intended for him. TENTH, GENTLEMAN—Hat, hair and coat as No. 7, petticoat breeches (as they were called) with ribbons, garter below the knee and bow,

* The Stonor Balustrade at this point stands on the Roman wall, the boundary of the Great Bath; this is the only bit of ancient work that remained above the surface of the ground through the middle ages until now, and curiously enough has been overlooked by all antiquaries.

shoes, and strings. ELEVENTH, LADY—As No. 2, omitting lace collar. TWELFTH, LADY—As the other ladies, but the dress low showing the neck, the dress being cut pointed behind. The next figure is that of a lady like the others, but simpler, and with a sort of full kerchief round the neck. All the figures are very carefully drawn; but those of the ladies are wanting in grace; the fashion of the ladies' dress, the heads in large hoods, and the fulness of the drapery are particularly clumsy, whilst the dress of the men is peculiarly picturesque.

It is a pity that this drawing does not include a few Sedan chairs, as they were then used in Bath, although scarcely known at the time in London. The bathers, when not residing in one of the lodgings overlooking the Bath, were usually packed in a sheet and blankets* and sent home in a chair. Sedan chairs were within the last thirty years still used in Bath, but are now entirely replaced by the wheel chairs. In the end of the last century there were only 20 licensed Hackney coaches in the city, whilst there were 250 Sedan chairs.

* To the Cross Bath where we were carried . . . Carried away wrapped in a sheet, and in a chair home (I stayed above two hours in the water), to bed sweating for an hour."—*Pepy's Diary*, 1668.

This drawing is a most valuable record, as it represents the busy state of the King's Bath and its original form when the Cross Bath (enlivened by a band) was the favourite and most fashionable bathing place.

Pepys, previously quoted, who visited Bath in 1668, has the following in his Diary :—Monday, June 15—"Looked into the Baths, and found the King's and Queen's full of a mixed sort of good and bad, and the Cross almost only for the gentry." The drawing illustrates this memorandum to the life. It is a pity a sketch is not extant of the Cross Bath.

In examining this drawing it must be remembered it was drawn before Bath had become the fashionable City that it became in the following century, and whilst the town was still confined within the walls and gates of the mediæval city, and nearly 50 years before the erection of Queen Square and the Parades, or any systematic attempt to build beyond the ancient borough was commenced.

In order that a slight description may be given of the City of Bath, or rather its prominent features, and of the habits of the people, as far as can be ascertained, and of the places of resort, &c., an imaginary visitor may be introduced, who it must be assumed is a "Person of Quality."

A visitor to Bath at the date of this print may have

come from London by one of the five daily coaches,* taking two or three days on the road; or he might come in his own coach† or on horseback, engaging a guide from place to place, staying at Reading, Newbury and Marlborough, seeing the wonders of the highway from place to place. On the road he would pass Littlecot, the home of Colonel Sir Francis Popham, K.C.B., M.P. for Bath, who had lately died (April); and on entering Kingsdown he would look down on the house of the recently elected member in his stead, Sir George Speke, of Hazlebury, Box, and White Lackington. He might also see Squire Skrene's old house at Warleigh, and Claverton House of the Bassetts, at times M.P.'s for Bath, who also then owned (Bath) Hampton. The visitor would enter Bath by the north

* 1696—Charges to Bath in the 3 day Coach :—

Coach Hire each	01	00	00
In ye 2 day Coach	01	05	00
Company No. 9.			
Colebrook dinner	0	8	9
Redding supper	0	17	0
Newbury dinner		14	6
Marlborough supper		13	5
Sandy Lane August 27, (White Hart Inn—C. E. D.)		10	0

MS. mem. in old book.

† The coach started early in the morning from the Saracen's Head, in Friday Street. Newbury was reached at night; the quarters were at the Lion. The next day the Crown Inn at Marlborough was reached in time for breakfast, the Bear Inn, at Devizes, for dinner, and the White Hart, Bath, at night.—From "A Step to the Bath, 1700."

gate, usually called the Town Gate, passing in Walcot Street a terraced house, which, I believe, was Walcot Manor house, where now stands the Penitentiary. After passing the Manor house a few paces, Carnwell or Ladywell, with its tower and cross, would be on his right; and following the banks of the river, he would see on his left the malt-houses, the tanneries and the weaving shops of the broad cloth (there were 70 looms), Cadiz, Galloon and flannel, known as Bath Coating. Remnants of the buildings still exist. The Corn Market of the present time was the Cavalry Barracks, but there is no record of troops occupying them at the time of our visit, 1675.

Fronting the North Gate, was St. Michael's Conduit. "Four Ionic columns at the angles supported a cornice and entablature and dome, surmounted by a central pedestal crowned with an hour glass." This Conduit a few years after our visit formed part of a scene famous in local history. Under St. Michael's Church was a tailor's shop. The family who kept it were for three hundred years Bath citizens of repute. A descendant directs at a Government office in Pall Mall. The sign of the lay rector of (Bath) Hampton, Fisher, faced the Conduit a few doors eastward of where his descendant at present carries on a business, not however that of his ancestor.

Over the North Gate was the "Picture of King Bladud," periodically painted at a charge of 7s. to the City, and beneath the gate was a dungeon. There were quarters for soldiers in the gateway and an armoury. I find under the year 1662 a payment of £29 19s. 6d. for 16 muskets, 12 pikes and 16 swords, whilst in 1669 there is a credit of £5 for the sale of old armour. Soldiers were maintained in this gateway and in Gascoign's Tower. The militia were mustered and drilled in the Kingsmead.

On entering the gateway the distinguished visitor would be welcomed by the ringing of the City church bells, for which he would be charged £1; and the Mayor, Mr. John Bush, would purchase of Mr. Berkeley Carne for the sum of £2 3s. 6d. wine and a sugar-lofe for presentation to the visitor and lady.

On his arrival in the City the visitor would find the streets all paved (paving stones being only 6d. a load), although in the City of London cobbles or "Guernsey pebbles" were the only paving till as late as 1765. The High Street was a larger area than at present. The Market was held in it, but the Fairs, of which there were three, were held in the suburbs.*

* One Fair was held on St. Calixtus Day, and was a very important one. Under date 50th King Edward III. in "Prynne's Records in the Tower of London" I find the following:—"The inhabitants of Bath complain that

Within the Gate was another Conduit, dedicated to St. Mary, handsomer than the last. On the Coronation of King Charles II., fourteen years before, this fountain ran with claret; large bonfires were burnt in front of it; the bells rang, the Mayor went to Church in procession, and the day was given up to festivity.*

Beyond the Conduit, in the centre of the High Street, the visitor would come to the Guildhall, designed, according to Wood, by Inigo Jones (whose mother was a "Wife of Bath)," and built, according to the city records, during the years 1626, 1627 and 1628. It was an arcaded building, six arches on the east and west, and two on the north and south, supporting the justice rooms, where the Court of Record, I believe, was held

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whereas they had a fair there at the Feast of St. Calixte (or St. Kalixtus the Pope), the Town of Bristol being but ten miles from there, have raised a Fair at Bristol the same day, and forbidding all their Townsmen upon pains to bring any ware to the same Fair of Bath, whereof they pray remedy.—Taken before the Council."

* Fireworks at the Coronation	7	8	6
Bonfires...	1	5	0
3 Hhd. of Beare given to the Souldiers and the Maids	4	16	0
Tobacco, bread & cheese for Souldiers		13	0
Do. do. to the Ringers		11	0
Thomas Guffin's boy for playing before the Maids...		2	0
Thomas Quilby for Gilding	5	1	0
Powder	2	14	0
Wine	7	7	10

as well as ordinary magisterial business, and where the County Assizes took place in the years 1660 and 1661, after Crowned-Heads and His Highness the Protector had been petitioned in vain to remove them to Bath. The Mayor's entertainments, at the cost of the City, were not held at the Hall, but at the Bear or the Hart. Dinner and wine for the whole Corporation costs £3 11s. 6d., Canairi wine being 4s. a bottle, Sack 4s., a hhd. of Beare 18s. 4d., and partridges 1s. 8d. a brace—the venison being presented by the Lord Berkeley or Mr. Popham. Dramatic performances were occasionally held in the Guildhall. In 1673 is a payment of 1s. to the Players at the Towne Hall.*

The visitor would find a tolerably substantial row of houses, including the old "Counsell House," completed 1569, on the east of the High Street, the Free School, in the nave of St. Mary's Church (the master of the school being then in receipt of £20 a year), and the City Gaol in the Tower, the gaoler of which was paid by the prisoners, an allowance being made by the Corporation of a load or two of

* In the Town Hall that preceded this one there were frequent dramatic performances. In the Chamber Roll of expenses for 1567—'Given to the Erle of Bathes [Bouchier, C.E.D.] Players, viis. iiid.;" and for 1572, 1573, are the following payments:—"To my Lorde of Wourcesteres Players, vis. iid.; for fryst [frieze] to make the musicion's coates, xviiis. ixd.; to my Lorde of Sussex Players, iiiis. iid."

straw. The houses on the west side of the High Street were unlike those on the opposite side, as they were almost all built on oak pillars, the ground floor being open to the public, except where corn was pitched or goods were sold.

Before going to the Baths, the nearest way to which would be by the public footway, through the north aisle of the Abbey, where those of the most ancient but little respected faith were buried, the visitor would naturally seek a lodging. He would find that all the inhabitants, from the Mayor downwards, either kept Inns, or made the letting of lodgings a source of profit with other things.

Should he desire lodgings without the walls, he would find the most roomy accommodation at Mr. John Smallcomb's, the Black Swan, on the Oxford Road, afterwards called Broad Street. This house had the usual Court yard, except that it was unenclosed towards the south, where it overlooked a bowling green, then in formation, and to the west, where was the Town Acre or Butts, now Milsom Street.

Mr. Henry Chapman, Mayor in 1664 and again in 1676, kept sumptuous lodgings at the west gate (three years later the residence of W. Duckett, Esq.), and outside the gate there was a less pretentious residence, Kingsmead House,

the owners of which were not always the most loyal subjects.

Hostelries there were many in the City. There were the Cross Bow and the Cross Dagger, the Three Tuns, the Catherine Wheel, the White Horse, the Three Horse Shoes, and the St. George. There were Inns where the Pilgrims formerly stayed—the Angel, the St. Christopher, St. Peter's Keys, and the Lamb and Flag, the latter facing Lere lane, the entrance to the Monastery. For Political or Loyal signs, there were the Badges of the Red and White Rose, the Castle of Edward II., the Falcon and Fleur de Lys of his successor, the Sun and the Hart of Richard II. (the latter equally with Edward IV.), the Black Swan, previously mentioned, of Henry IV., the Chained Swan in Cheap Street, of Henry V., the White Greyhound and Cock of Henry VIII., the Falcon of Elizabeth, the Unicorn of James, and the Rose and Thistle of Charles, and lastly the Bear, the Portcullis and the Talbot badges of neighbouring families.

In addition to these there were lodgings at Mr. Charles Bave's, in Bimbury, at Dr. Somershall's (then preparing a work on the Bath Waters) at the Hot Bath, at "Mr.

Savil's on the Rampire," Mr. Walter Gibbes's (Mayor in 1665), at the " Hart Lodgings," over the Queen's Bath, at the lodgings of the Chapmans, Widow Swallow, Symon Sloper, Barkeley Carne, Mr. Noble and several others, with direct access to the Baths, and at Dr. Peirce's, in the Abbey House. Dr. Peirce's lodgings, as I have previously explained, were most commodious, with garden and bowling green (at the time of our visit he had not published his book). As I fear his house was not the best conducted, I will take our visitors to the White Hart. This house, with another Hostel, was originally possessed by the Chapman family, a John Chapman as early as 1551 having been the landlord, and a widow, Joan Chapman, being the hostess in 1614. I think the host in 1675 was the Mr. Henry Chapman who also rented the Westgate House; in fact, he was also Captain of the Trained Band.* In addition to the lodgings at the Baths, George Chapman kept the Beare at "ye corner of Cheape Street," and Nathaniel the White Horse.

The White Hart stood where the Pump Room Hotel

* Author of "Thermæ Redivivæ, 1673," and the Captain Chapman who imprisoned the Councillors, 1661, and whom we have frequently referred to.

now stands; it faced Stall's Churchyard to the west, the houses of which were mostly timbered, with pent house shops, wooden balconies and gabled roofs. A carriage drive went through the hotel to the stables and a lodging famous twenty-five years later as the Lanthorn House, which stood in the lane that led from Stall Street to the Cross Bath. Pepy's diary gives an idea of what the charges were for staying at an Inn. He arrived in Bath with a party of five, after paying for their dinner at the old Inn, Phillips Norton, 10s. On the evening of Friday, June 12th, 1668, they supped and got up the following morning at four, "Bathed, went to Bristol, where they all dined for 7s. 6d., drove back to Bath by moonshine." He left Bath after breakfast, Monday the 15th, and "paid reckoning, £1 8s. 6d.; servants, 3s.; poor, 1s." He paid also "for my Coach and Horse to Bristol, £1 1s. 6d.; coachman, 1s." Most of the "Quality" stayed at the White Hart; General Sir Thomas Fairfax was there in 1649, the Lord Cromwell's Secretary in 1650, the Duke of Monmouth in 1668, and doubtless the dinner was given in this house by the Mayor in 1673, when a charge is entered "Mayor's expenses at eating the Lord Delamor's venison £5 8s."

On our visitor taking up his lodgings at the hotel, he would be welcomed by the City Waits or Minstrels, who continued for another 100 years to disturb the first night's rest of new comers, until they were "discharged" in 1775 by the Corporation, although a few years before they were regularly appointed to play at all times before the Mayor at the cost to the city of four guineas per annum.

I may conclude that the next morning the visitor would go to the Baths, the King's Bath being the nearest, and to the Barkley Carne Slip, it being immediately opposite. Dr. Peirce, who succeeded Dr. Venner in 1653, and continued until 1715 as Physician, appointed and paid by the Corporation, describes the bathing of the time. He appears to have been the great authority, although in the summer, when bathing was at that time most prescribed, as many as twenty-five temporarily resident Physicians might be appealed to for advice. Our visitor going to the Carne Slip would find little accommodation; there was barely room for his clothes, but his wife going to the opposite or north east corner of the King's Bath would find the Queen's Slip a trifle more roomy. In acknowledgment of her rank she would be conducted

into the Bath, as was customary, by the "good wife," Mrs. Bush, the Mayor's wife, or Mistress Bush, his daughter.

Wood, the architect, seventy years later than our visit, tells us that there were Sergeants to preside over the Bath,* "who bear the rank of gentlemen," Cloth-women and Bath Guides, the "rewards being honorary." "The Cloth-women attend and assist bathers; the Guides supply linen and accompany them into the Bath."† After the Bath the visitors would be wrapped in flannel, placed in a Sedan chair and taken home, where they would have to dress, there being no room in the Baths, unless a room was engaged in one of the lodgings adjoining the Bath.

The City of Bath and the suburbs, at the time of our visit, occupied an area of 50 acres. Wood, the architect, whose description was largely made use of by Lord

* They were Sergeants of the Mace ("qualified attornies"), and some years later their appointment exceeded £100 in value each.

† Pepys says—so "Home with my wife, and did pay my guides, two women, 5s.; one man, 2s. 6d.; poor, 6d.; woman, to lay my foot cloth, 1s." The guides (8 men and 8 women) were first appointed to the King's Bath in 1616. In a copy of Dr. Peirce's book, lent me by Mr. Lewis, of *The Bath Herald*, are some MS. notes at the end, under date 1696—"Canvass waistcoate and drawers (for bathing in), 6s.; Flannel, ¾ of a yard, 1s. 6d.; Buttons, 1s.; Making, 3s.; Sergeant of the Bath, 5s.; Chairman, 18 times, 10s.; Nurse Tanner, 7s. 6d.; Guide, 7s. 6d.; Foot Cloth Women, 2s. 6d.; Poor, 2s. 6d." A portion of this note I have quoted in a note in page 48.

Macaulay in his history, speaks in most disparaging terms of the streets, the houses, and the lodgings; but unfortunately Wood,* in his anxiety to show what benefits the city had gained from his skill, very much exaggerated the real state of the case. One instance of exaggeration is sufficient to prove this. He says, "there was scarcely a sash window in this city, and that the wainscoat panelling was never painted." In these days we may pardon the want of paint to the oak, but as to sash windows there are twenty or thirty houses within the city walls still remaining that were built several years before Wood's advent, of very considerable architectural

* Wood says that in 1644 (thirty-one years previous to our visitor entering Bath) "all kinds of disorders were grown to their highest pitch in Bath; insomuch that the streets and public ways of the City were become like so many dung-hills, slaughter-houses, and pig-styes; for soil of all sorts and even carrion was cast and laid in the streets, and the pigs turned out by day to feed and rout among it. Butchers killed and dressed their cattle at their own doors; people washed every kind of thing they had to make clean at the common Conduit in the open street; and nothing was more common than small racks and mangers at almost every door for the baiting of horses. The Baths were like so many Bear Gardens, and modesty was entirely shut out of them. People of both sexes bathed by day and night naked; and dogs, cats, pigs, and even human creatures were hurled over the rails into the water whilst people were bathing in it."

style, with large windows, that is to say, not mullioned; and in a few there are still the oak sashes, dating as far back as 1700 to 1710. The supply of spring water was ample, and the scavengering in advance of the age; even as far back as 1613, 1614, and 1615* the city was cleansed and bye-laws were made for its completeness, and still further amended and improved 30 years later.

* 1613.—It is also ordered that the Bedell and every Tithing man, within his Tythinge, doe weekely survey the condon annoyance &s casting of soile over the Towne walls, and every Munday present the same to the Towne Clarke to be signified in Court that the offenders may be punished.

1614.—It is ordered that a Scavenger shall be appointed, and that the rule now agreed upon shall stand. And that Collectors shall be chosen in every Tythinge. That every man doe bring or send his dust to be brought to the Scavenger's Cart, upon warning ordinarily given, in some Vessell to be emptied into the said cart. And if any doe refuse to collect the said Rent that he be imprisoned, and a payne upon them that doe not pay the Rate towards the Scavenger.

1615.—It is ordered that in every Tythinge one man shall be appointed at Michaelmas yearly for the Collection of the Scavenger's wages quarterly, to continue for one year together, and those men to be chosen by the house. And for this present yeare, Mr. Maior, for Westgate Streate; John Palmer, within the Gate, for Northgate Streate; William Stevens, for Stalls Streate; Simon Benion, for Chepe Streate; Robert Richardson, for Binbury Tythinge. And it is further ordered that if any doe refuse to paie the rates sett downe they shal be forthwitth committed to Prison, there to remain untill they have paid the same.

Coal fires, considered a luxury in 1675 elsewhere, had long been common in Bath. The Corporation had "Cole-works" in Hallatrow and in Paulton, worked under their license by Mr. Fisher, Mr. Francis Jones, and Dr. and Mr. Bave for 34 years, and by others for upwards of a hundred years.*

The streets were doubtless narrow, and not publicly lighted until 1702,† but the Corporation had fortunately the control of more than three-fifths of the city, the Charity property, and their own; and on granting new leases, which were renewed at very short intervals, they had already commenced compelling their tenants to set back the fronts of their houses.

For the visitors there were ample opportunities of amusement.

A London Newspaper (*The Newes Letter*), to be seen at all times at the residence of the Mayor, was taken at the charge of the Corporation. We may smile at

* Under Corporation payments for 1587—"Paid for ix. sacke of cole for the almes folk, vis. viiid."

† "Agreed that 10 various lights shall be set up in the City, to be paid for by a Poor Rate."—Council Book.

such an arrangement at the present time, but probably one would have had to travel to Bristol to gain access to another.*

The Royal Game of Tennis could be enjoyed in the Tennis Court, one of the entrances to which was from the Queen's Bath; there were a large Racquet and a Fives Court immediately without the West Gate; there were Butts in the Town Acre, now Milsom Street; there was the Game of Bowles in the new Bowling Greens, and also where is now Mr. Peach's shop at the Exchange, and at Dr. Peirce's; there was fishing in the River and in the Moat, in the Ham Gardens; there was also a Cock Pit (near where the pound is in the Saw Close), and a Bull Ring. Society has very properly condemned these two latter forms of amusement; but if our ancestors were cruel they were more considerate than we are on one point. There was a Hot Bath for cattle, fed by the surplus water of the King's Bath. There might be one now, as there is ample water to spare.

From the "Gravel Walk," afterwards called the Orange Grove, the visitor would enjoy a fine view of the

* Feb. 1672-3—"Agreed by generall consent that five-and-twenty shillings shall be quarterly paid for a *Newes Letter* to be sent to the Mayor of this City for the tyme being, & to remayne at his house for the publique view of this Corporation, the first quarter beginning from the sixth day of the present Febuary."—Council Book.

valley eastward, in which the hamlet of Bathwick would occupy a small area, and in the distance he would see the Village of Batheaston, then called Easton, with its weaving shops and "cloth-laiers." The embrasures of the City wall at this part had been only recently removed, and an open palisade substituted to give a freer prospect. Immediately beneath the walls was the mill known as Monk's Mill, used for fulling cloth of the weavers of the City and of Walcot without the walls, as it had been formerly used for fulling the cloth of the Benedictines.

The Town Clock up to 1635 was in the tower of Stalls Church at the corner of Chepe Street, opposite the "Beare corner," and this, as well as the one at the King's Bath, and a third in the Gable of St. John's Hospital, was paid for and maintained at the charges of the Corporation. Nineteen years before our visitor came to Bath the ruined Church of Stalls had been ordered to be taken down, and the materials employed on the reparation of St. Peter's. St. Michael's Chapel at the north end of the Cross Bath was occupied as a house; St. Mary's Church, near the North Gate, had no longer any religious service within its walls. St. James's, at the South Gate (the tower of which, somewhat similar to that of Widcombe, was not removed until about 1850), and the Cathedral were practically the only churches within the walls. At the Cathedral, or as it is called the Abbey,

the Rector, the Rev. Joseph Glanvill, Chaplain to the King, assisted by Master Nat. Masters, or at times by a preacher paid for by the Corporation, might be heard daily throughout the year. The organist's salary, and £10 towards the choir, were given by the same body a few years later, if not in 1675; and previous to this date a regular salary was paid to the "ordinary." This Church was not crowded up with houses, except at one or two points. The Abbey House on the south was complete; there was a small house on the corresponding side to the north; there were also houses against the north transept; and, as far as I can gather, there was a small building beneath the east window used as a charnel house. The continuous row of houses that clustered all round the Abbey, with the exception of the west and east doors, were not built till subsequently to this date.

A few names well known in Bath at the present time, with a number of others altogether lost, the visitor would find borne by the industrious citizens; Vintners, Dyers, Clothiers, Weavers, Spinners, Scriveners, Lawyers and the ordinary tradesmen. There was Edward White, William Child, Henry Parker, a Gibbes, a Bush, a Field, a Davis, a Sayce, a Biggs, a Stone, a Bright, a Horton, a Butler, a Bave, an Allen, and an Abbot; whilst the famous names of

Sherstone, Prynne, Masters, Baber, Chapman, and Collibee, which he would find, are no longer to be met with *

Towards the end of the 18th century there was a great accession of new names from the adjoining towns and villages. Those that mostly rule now came amongst us then or during the following 50 years, and are, as it were, foreigners to the soil; while many worthy names of the last century, such as Horlock, Moyzey, Parry, Purlewent, Phillott, Lowder, Clarke, Coward and Pickwick, which were first seen then, are barely remembered.

Having enumerated a few of the persons with whom our visitor would necessarily be brought into contact in the ordinary affairs of life, it would not perhaps be tedious if mention were made of those with whom we may conclude he would associate. In this year, 1675, distinctions of class were less defined than they were subsequently, but far less in Bath than they were in London. A doctor, a descendant of the Hungerfords, and several University men kept lodging houses. A widow, daughter of Sir Hugh Speke, a relative of the member for Bath, kept a lodging, if not a wine shop. There were Nevilles, who canvassed the Corporation for the Recordership with its stipend of £2 a

* Had our visitor come to Bath 40 years earlier he might have been attended by the then physician of note, Dr. Thomas Elton (buried in the Abbey), a member of a Herefordshire family, who have settled in Somerset, of which there are now two Baronets, one of whom was M.P. for the City.

year. The Town Clerk kept order in the Bath, and the attorneys received gratuities from the bathers and carried the maces before the Mayor. A Lord Berkeley, a Bishop of the Diocese, or a Marquis of Worcester, and on one occasion Sir Walter Raleigh, would accept of the Mayor a dozen of wine or a "loafe of shugar."

The best families of the neighbourhood made much of the town visitor. He would meet with, among others, the Hungerfords of Farleigh, of Corsham, and of Wellow; the Longs of Wraxall, of Whaddon and of Draycot; the Langtons of Newton, of Cold Ashton, of Bristol and of South Somerset; the Nevilles, the Haringtons, the Flowers of Saltford, the Brydges of Keynsham, the Watsons of Farleigh, the Blanchards of St. Catherine, the Bampfieldes of Hardington, the Jarrets of Trent in Somerset, the Howards of Thornbury, the Methuens of Beckington, the Waldegraves, the Strodes, the Hippisleys, the Wyndhams, the Hartleys, the Whittingtons, the Blathwayts of Dyrham, Sir Halswell Tynte, the Sambournes, the Powletts, Roger Boyle Earl of Orrery, the Thynnes of Longleat, Lord Francis Hawley of Bathford and Bath, and Poyntz of Iron Acton. If he had come in August of this year, he would have seen the helpless Mistress Elizabeth Waller, daughter of the General, whose wife's tomb is in the Abbey; or if he had arrived seven years earlier, he might have welcomed the

Duke of Monmouth, when the church bells were rung at the cost of 2s. 6d. to that City, which ten years later paid 9s. for the wood for the breast-work in the Ham Gardens, to resist his entrance, when the cost of the Militia, amounting to £86 8s. 6d., was paid by the Chamber.

Having, I fear, tired the reader, may I still be permitted to take the visitor round the City Walls,* at this time complete in every respect? There were four Gates, three of which, north, south and west, had drawbridges.† The Ham Gate, closed in 1643, had not been opened.‡ The North Gate consisted of three arches, the centre 10 feet wide, the others 5 feet 6 inches. From the battlements§ eastward the visitor

* Note in Appendix.

† April, 1645. . . . . The Governer . . . . . It is ordered that a drawbridge at the charges . . . of this Citty shall be made at the West Gate to the end, the saide Gates may be opened and left opened for the . . . . and use of the said Cittie, and that the charges of doing the same shall be collected and . . by a . . rate. (*Part illegible.*)

‡ Nov. 20, 1643.—It is agreed that all the doores which are made in the Cittie Wall be damed upp and taken away, and the Hame Gate to be also damed up and also a Turne puke to be sette upp at the West Gate, or else the said Gate to be walled upp, and alsoe sufficient Churts of Gaurdes, to be made at such places as the governer shall appoint; and whereas the governer doe desire to be furnished with linnen for the Board and Bed for this yeare following, it is agreed that if x-li or under will satisfie him that then it shall be given him by the Chamber.

§ "The Wall is in compass not a full *English* Mile, and were the City not in such a bottom, and so over-topped by Neighbouring Hills, by the Opinion

would see Walcot Street, the way by which he had arrived, the Oxford and Gloucester Road (called Broad Street as early as in the reign of King Henry VIII), the meeting house of the Presbyterians, in Frog Lane,* the new Bowling Green, the Town Acre, Barton Farm House (now Messrs. Jolly's), in Old King Street, and the Barton Ground (now Queen Square), where the Fairs were held. Turning City-wards the first of the streets (or throngs as they were afterwards called) he would look down on what would be Cock Lane, where there is now only one tenement that might have existed in 1675. He would then

of Col. B. [Bassett C. E. D.] (once Governor thereof) and some others, that may understand Fortifications might be made Tenable, for indeed the whole, is but one entire Rampart, a Coffin fill'd with Earth, on which the Buildings are; then the Springs so near the Superfices, that no Approaches can be made but with great difficulty, there are large discourses already extant of several Statues, Figures, as Gorgons Serpents, &c. in it, in which I shall not meddle, but leave every man to his view, and belief, but certainly this, it is a Noble Ancient Wall therein appearing many antiquities, as also four Gates, having their several denominations from the four Cardinal winds, which every night are order'd to be lock'd up, and a Watch Itinerant, Sworn not to enter any House till four in the Morn, which how duely observed, some of them who have been caught tardy, and put into Wooden Bastile, for their pains can satisfie you."—"Thermæ Redivivæ," by Henry Chapman, Gent., 1673, and reprinted 1725.

* Mr. Murch, in his "History of the Presbyterian and General Baptist Church," published 1835, dates the commencement of the congregation from 1688, in this building, which he says was a shear shop. I think the date should be a few years earlier. The premises were leased to Benedict Beacon in 1670, and in 1698 a new lease of the premises, which had been "converted into a meeting house," was granted to Alice Bishop, Elizabeth Lloyd, and Gregory Lloyd.

look down on the grounds of the Bear Inn, now Union Street; on an unbuilt garden, where the older part of the Mineral Hospital now stands; on Vicarage Lane, where more than one family of quality lived; then would come the Parsonage, Culverhouse (from Culverhouse a Dovecot) Lane, with its Dovecot and the Bridewell* at the corner, supplanted by the Blue Coat School, which was built in 1722; the Saw Close or Timber Close, to which the Wednesday Market of cattle was removed from Broad Street many years later; and the Pound as at present, with

* In the year 1675 the body of St. Mary's Church was the Free Grammar School, and continued the School until the present house was built in Broad Street, in the year 1752. The Tower of the Church was the Prison, "so that the House of God," according to Wood, "was no more an House of Prayer, but turned into a Den of Thieves." In addition to this there was the House of Correction, or Bridewell in Bridewell Lane (called Culverhouse Lane till 1774, and Spurrier's Lane by Wood, and in Jones' map, as published by Johnson in 1634) This stood at the north-west corner fronting the Borough Walls, and was removed in 1721, when the Blue Coat School (not the present building) was erected on its site.

St. Mary's Tower was converted into a Gaol on the grant of the charter of Elizabeth, 1590. The Bridewell was completed 1634. "It is ordered by the House, viz., Mr. Mayer, (C. Rendall,) and the Justices, Mr. Sherstone, Mr. Clist, Mr. George Chapman, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Bigg Chamberlain, Mr. Peter Chapman, Mr. Baber, Mr. Elkington, Mr. Gray, Mr. Power, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Dallamor, Mr. Parker, *senr.*, Mr. Parker, *fil.*, Mr. Langley, Mr. Price, & Mr. G————, that there should be a hundred marks (a mark=13/4) rated towards the finishinge of the House of Correction. It is ordered Mr. George Chapman, Mr. Power, and Mr. Langley to be raters for St. Stall's Parishe; Mr. Clist and Mr. Baber for St. Michael's (*intra muros*); and Mr. Fisher and Mr. Hull for St. James; and soe to meet and make a general rate over the whole town." --(Council Book.) The Gaol, although in the keeping of the Corporation,

the Cock Pit adjoining. In the ditch, now Trim Street, were a rope yard and a mason's shop. This northern Borough Wall was partly the old Roman Wall of the City, repaired from time to time, until its original masonry and character were destroyed. Many fragments of Roman sculpture within its walls, now altogether lost, were still existing in 1675, although even they had been reduced in number during the late repairs.

The North Gate in Roman times* stood nearly

belonged to the Crown. The House of Correction, or Bridewell, was, on the contrary, the property of the Corporation, and in their keeping, independently of the Sheriff. These Houses of Correction, (Blackstone, vol. iii., 224) which were first established as it would seem in the reign of Elizabeth were originally designed for the penal confinement (after conviction) of paupers refusing to work, and of other persons falling under the legal description of vagrants; and this was at first their only application, for in other cases the common gaol of the City, in which the offender was triable, was the only legal place of commitment.

The Bridewell appears to have been disused on an alteration of the law, early in the reign of George I.; and the Tower of St. Mary's Church was made to fulfil the duties of Prison and Bridewell, possibly enlarged on the removal of the Grammar School by the addition of the nave, until it was sold in 1771 to Mr. William Pulteney for the formation of Bridge Street, and a Gaol erected in Grove Street, which is now the Police Barracks. The Pillory was in the High Street, "near where the Cross formerly stood;" a portion of the framework of this building still exists in the form of a Summer House at the bottom of St. Mary's Buildings, in the Wells Road.

* I hope to have an opportunity of describing the Roman Town and fortifications, with my reasons for believing that the Gate was on a central position in the north Wall.

opposite Vicarage Lane, where Warner mentions that most massive buildings were destroyed during excavations made in his time. The Roman Walls apparently continued on the same line to the west as the Walls, the circuit of which our visitor is now pursuing, with a Tower, now Gascoigne's Tower, still occasionally used as barracks or temporary quarters for prisoners at the north-west angle. Before reaching the West Gate, on the right, beneath the Walls, was the Fives Court, and I am afraid to say a "Town Mixen" as well. As a building the West Gate was the handsomest Gate of the City, although the archway itself was only 10 feet 8 inches wide. It was still occasionally a Royal residence.* The street leading to the West Gate, from the High Street, contained, as it still does, the handsomest houses within the City Walls. There were the lodgings of Alderman Baber, at this time Chamberlain (more properly in Chepe Street), of Councillors Hayward, Hicks, and Stubbs. Continuing again with the Walls, our visitor would pass on the left St. John's Hospital and Mr. Savil's lodgings, now known as Hetling House from having been occupied in the 18th century by a Mr. Ernest Hetling.† Opposite Hetling House

* Historic Houses in Bath by R. E. Peach, 1882.

† The Pillars with the globes at the top that were condemned as a nuisance in 1881, and only saved by earnest advocacy, were standing in 1675; these are

was a gateway through the Walls, a Barbican, then closed up, but visible a few years since when an alteration was being made to a house in Westgate Buildings; a wall and ditch at this point were continued to the River, and included, as a sort of outer Bailey to the City, a district called the Ambury, where was a Tenter Ground. Outside this Wall was Little Kingsmead, the land now Milk and Avon Street, with Great Kingsmead further west where the Militia were drilled, and where at one time the Freemen claimed right of common.

To the north of these meads was the road from the West Gate to Bristol, leading across Kelston Manor, where the chimneys of the House of the Haringtons could

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shown in Gilmore's Map, and Hetling House was, I believe, the residence of a Mr. Savil even a century earlier, although the Savils did not come into actual possession until it was given to the widow by Robert Sutton, second Lord Lexington in 1694.

The Hungerfords have always been the reputed original owners, but I think they could not have been there in 1576, or the payment of "xiiii*d* for a bottle of wine given to Sir Walter Hungerford's son" by the Corporation would not have occurred in the records, as such gifts were only customary to visitors from a distauce.

Hetling House is a building of various dates. The principal portion appears to be of the time of Henry VII., with additions in the reigns of Elizabeth and James as well as more recent ones. The foundations are far older, and appear to have formed a part of the original hospital for lepers, founded in 1138 by Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Early Norman arches are still existing in the massive walls, but of a ruder character than the fragments of John de Villula's earlier work still visible at the eastern end of the Abbey Church, or the fragments found over the Great Roman Bath.

scarcely be seen in the distance. The Barton Farm was to the north of this road, occupying the area of the Crescent and St. James's Square, which had been partially enclosed by permission of the Corporation, and finally separated from the Freemen's Common by Sir Nicholas Hyde's award, 1619. Beyond this, westward, was the Commons' Farm, with the Commons' House, altogether unenclosed until the commencement of the third quarter of the 18th century. This last farm, being the property of the Corporation, as trustees of the Freemen, was let at the time of our visitor for the term of three years to Mr. John Masters, for the rent of three hundred and thirty pounds, he maintaining the City ox, plough, and the ploughman, Henry England.* Running directly across these Commons was the "road leading from Walcot to Weston," originally the Roman Road to Caerleon; "the fabled Carduel of Arthur, whose glittering domes and stately buildings were recorded and admired even by the historian of Henry II."†

Looking from the rampart towards the south west,

* In 1651 the farm was let at "£110 per annum, 4 oxen and a plough to be kept, for the use of citizens, as draft for stone," &c. The plough was kept for public use until 1708, when it was ordered by the Council to be sold.

† The Earl of Carnarvon's Address as President (1860) of the British Archæological Association.

within view were the Cloth Mills of Twerton,* and the Brass Mill, to which the "Calamine" from the Mendip was carried on packs of donkeys within memory, and in the distance beyond were the woods of Newton Castle, till recently the residence of Lord Abergavenny, but at this time of Mr. Joseph Langton, who also had a residence in Chepe Street, and was elected M.P. for Bath in 1690.

Following the walls towards the North Gate, from the Barbican, on the left was Bimbury, where Dr. Bave† lived until his death in 1668, and where his son Charles still lived. A Dr. Bave, Mayor of Bath, in 1729, built on this site a very fine house, which was taken down in 1864 to make room for greater usefulness. The additions to the United Hospital have benefited the sick poor of the city, but its architecture has suffered. The narrow South Gate reached, a view would be afforded of Southgate Street. Only one house, the New Inn, remains of the straggling suburb. The Bridge crossing the River had a Tower and Gate, St. Lawrence's Gate, at the southern end and another near the centre. The Gates were last repaired

* Worked at this time or shortly after by Mr. Spering, succeeded by Heaven, Lockston, and, at the present time, by Messrs. Carr.

† Dr. Bave is mentioned in the highest terms as a Physician of eminence by Guidott. He was born in 1588, and was lessee of "Cole Works," paying the Corporation, annually, 6s. 8d. for a license. His family have held the highest position in the town, and his name is still borne by a descendant in Green Street.

in 1733. Figures of a Lion and a Bear had formerly adorned the Bridge, but they had been destroyed. Two years after our visit they were re-erected by Mr. H. Pitcher, carver, of Southgate Street, for which he was presented with the Freedom of the City.* The River Avon was only partly navigable, petitions had been sent to Kings and also to the Protector to assist the City in making it completely so, and the rent of the Common had been at times appropriated to the expenses.†

* Mr. John Pitcher, "The mason that performed the freestone work" of the Granville Monument on Lansdown, erected 1720, under the orders of Granville, Lord Lansdowne, may have been his son. Wood says: His Lordship "*amused*" the contractors by never paying for it. The Lion and the Bear, on the Bridge were knocked down into the river, in the year 1759.

† A scheme was propounded in the reign of Elizabeth, and supported by the City of London, for uniting the Avon and the Thames. The Protector, Cromwell, afterwards offered to join in the undertaking, promising a contribution of £30,000. This was proposed to be by way of Cricklade and Malmesbury, and computed to cost £60,000. Charles II. encouraged the idea, and a bill was passed through the Commons under the patronage of the Duke of Albemarle, Lords Lindsey, Pembroke, and Clarendon, but withdrawn in the House of Lords. An attempt was then made under a patent from the King. In 1711 the Duke of Beaufort procured an Act of Parliament, at his own expense, for making the river navigable from Bath to Hanham Mills, but the undertaking was not carried out until a subscription was raised in 1724. The first occasion of a barge delivering timber at the Bath Bridge was December 15, 1727, the Corporation granting a lease for 99 years, at a rental of 2s., of their rights of the River and of the tollage, which then amounted, I think, to 2d. a ton for goods deposited on the Quay. The Quay at that time was on both sides the north end of the Bridge, and subsequently was on both sides of the River below the weir.

In November, 1810, the Canal was opened connecting the Avon, the Kennet, and the Thames.

Holloway, above the Bridge, contains many buildings which are despised, but none the less picturesque, that our visitor may have seen in 1675. A cloth fair was held here annually, on May 2 and 3, dwindling down, until recently, into a solitary ginger beer and nut stall. The Church of St. James appears to have been built on the Walls of the City, so we cannot continue our walk without descending, until we approach the site of Ham Gate, now closed up, from which our visitor can look down into the Horse Bath, which received the overflow of the Hot Springs, and into a canal, rather than ditch, that took off the flood waters of the Avon, in a direct line across the Ham Gardens, thus hastening its flow. A tolerably correct idea of this canal is given in the map of the City, now in the British Museum, drawn by a Frenchman, I should say about the year 1600, and not 50 years later, as assumed by Mr. Harold Lewis in his excellent paper on the City Walls.

The Ham Gardens would be to the right, and the space called Abbey Green with the Abbey Gate, the hinges of which are still to be seen, would be to the left. Facing this Gate were at this time some very handsome timber houses of the date of the later years of the monastery, one being, I believe, the Talbot. These were removed about 30 years since.

Following the Walls from Ham Gate, our visitor would look into the gardens of the Abbey House of Dr. Peirce, and the Abbey Orchard, on the right below the Ramparts. At this point 34 years after our visit the first Assembly Rooms were built, and upon their enlargement, about 30 years still later, the Corporation maintained with success a suit on the plea that the building obstructed the City Walls. The Corporation, however, considering the visitors of the City would be benefited by the building, abandoned their rights, and permitted it to remain. From the Rampart a beautiful view of the Prior's Park would be afforded. The former Prior's house stood where the lake now is, and the Park walls in part still exist in the field in which the monument erected to the memory of Bishop Warburton's great literary work now stands. Claverton and Combe Down, then entirely devoid of trees above the Park, were leased of William Skrine, Esq., by the Corporation 50 years later for a term of 21 years, in order that visitors to Bath might have the advantages of its rides. A few paces further on the City Walls lead to St. Peter's Gate, at the south-eastern corner of the present Orange Grove.

The circuit of the walls being completed, I should mention that at the time of which we are speaking their maintenance was a constant care of the Corporation. From

time to time, in their records, as the 18th century progressed, applications were received to build in the ditch which surrounded it. Trim Bridge was formed on sufferance through the walls, and the lease renewed from time to time. In Mr. Harold Lewis's paper previously referred to is a good account of the removal of the gates, and of the erection of buildings on the Ramparts. In 1675, and indeed to the middle of the 18th century, the Gates of the City were still nightly closed and a watch set.

I have given a slight sketch of Bath in 1675. Unfortunately it is necessarily only a sketch, as the materials I have to deal with are but scanty; but I venture to think, scanty though these are, they deserve putting together, and cannot fail, however imperfectly done, to be interesting to many who seek our healing springs, as well as to those who from selection, association, or other circumstances, live in the City of Bladud or his principality.

The Royal Private Baths, which have just been renovated (1883), were built by John Wood, junior, and completed in 1778, when 100 guineas were presented to the architect.

The prices were as follow:—"1/6 public bath, 3/- private, 3/- vapour, 6d. 100 strokes in douche, 3d. same in public bath."

Considerable additions were made to these Baths in 1829 under the superintendance of Decimus Burton, the architect, only lately deceased, of the Triumphal entrance into Hyde Park, and the archway just removed from Constitution Hill.

The Colonade and screen wall of the Cross Bath were designed by Mr. Palmer, and built 1797.

The New Baths, adjoining the Grand Pump Room Hotel, were built by Messrs. Wilson and Wilcox, in 1870. Important enlargements are in contemplation according to my designs, in these last mentioned Baths. During the last 15 years, the Corporation have expended on the en-

largement and improvement of their Baths a very considerable sum of money.

I have been enabled to increase the supply of hot water by about 50 gallons a minute; and with care, I think there would be no difficulty in regaining the hot water lost for many years in the foundation of the Cross Bath.

The present supply is very large, 385,000 gallons daily, at a temperature of 120° fah., but this (without storage or recovery of this lost water) will prove insufficient, if the bathing increases, as it has increased during the last seven years.

APPENDIX.

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KING'S BATH, PAGE 13.

The recent excavations have shown that the King's Bath occupies the area of the principal springs, which were protected by the Romans with a wall and parapet, the walls heing coated with lead. This enclosure formed the well from which the Baths were supplied. In 1754 a large Bath was discovered beneath the Abbey House, and destroyed upon the building of the baths long known as the Kingston Baths. These discoveries were fully described by Lucas in his work on the Mineral Waters of Bath, published shortly after, in which he states his indebtedness to Wood, the architect, who assisted him in taking the dimensions. In this work Lucas gives a map of the baths to illustrate the discoveries, but unfortunately the description does not agree with the plan. Dr. Sutherland, in 1763, repeats the description, and publishes Lucas's map with additions. The Rev. Prebendary Scarth, in 1864, repeats Dr. Sutherland's map with a trifling addition. Neither of these maps gives a fixed point on the surface, which might easily have been done, by which to ascertain the precise bearings of the work beneath the soil. This, and the discrepancies between the plans and description, have been a source of great difficulty. Dr. Sutherland indicates a large Bath westward of that which had been discovered in his time; in fact there can be little doubt that the steps at the eastward end of a great Bath had been then found. This plan indicates also a complicated arrangement of Rooms or Baths under the King's Bath, which arrangement the late excavations have shown to be purely imaginary. The great Bath lately discovered occupies the area of Dr. Sutherland'a great Bath, but differs altogether from his, with the exception of the eastern steps. Dr. Sutherland and the Rev. Prebendary Scarth show a large Bath including the *Scholæ*, a simple parallelogram 97 feet long 69 feet wide, including a Bath 58 feet in length by 29 feet 6 inches in width. This larger area is unoccupied except by the Bath.

The great Bath which I have been so fortunate as to discover is altogether unlike these imaginary designs. The Bath including the *Scholæ* is 111 feet 4 inches long by 68 feet 6 inches wide, and is by no means a simple parallelogram, as on each of its longer sides, north and south, are three (recesses) *exedræ* or *stibadia*, two being circular and one square. The *Scholæ* north and south formed an arcade; the pilasters supporting the groining and the central great vault are still existing. The Bath in the centre is complete with steps all round, and

not merely at one end as shown in Sutherland's plan, and is very nearly as large again, being 83 feet 10 inches long by 40 feet 8 inches wide. The vaulting in great part of the whole area was found during the excavations thrown about and inverted, but between it and the floor of the *Scholæ* and Bath the depth of deposit varied from a few inches to a couple of feet, showing that the overthrow of the vaulting was not contemporaneous with the destruction of the Baths themselves, but occupied at least several centuries A few arch stones were found and a portion of vaulting in solid brickwork known as herring-bone work, but the greater part of the vaulting was formed of brick boxes open at two sides and tapering to meet the radius of the various arches ; arches constructed in this way being lighter, and consequently requiring less abutment * A similar large Bath, I have no doubt, exists still further west, with another like the one discovered in 1754. I have sufficient data for this assumption, although I fear the citizens of Bath will never afford me the opportunity of showing them the grand memorials of the past that are still hidden in the soil, indeed a very large allowance would be required to unearth the Baths that lie beneath the surface, as they occupy an area certainly not less than from 100,000 to 150,000 square feet. I am not aware of any Baths that could at all vie with them for extent northward of the Alps; those at Baden Weiber have been considered by authorities on Roman antiquities to have had a great resemblance to the Baths of Bath, but I cannot trace the similarity. A scale of feet is omitted in the plan I possess of Baden Weiber, so I cannot speak positively of the precise dimensions, but the arrangement differs *in toto* from the ancient Baths here.

A striking peculiarity in our Roman Baths is the fact that the spring occupied a central position, where in other Roman Baths a central hall, or tepidarium was usually placed, from which branched various vestibules and lobbies leading to the various systems of Bath.

The hot springs were surrounded by a terrace on the east and west, and a parapet, the whole forming, I believe, an interior open court. Beneath

* In the excavations of 1754 a large quantity of these tiles were found, and they were considered to be flues for heating. During the late discoveries I at first had the same view of them, as their tapering form is not very apparent, and the digging not uncovering a sufficient quantity of them at a time to give an arc. I however felt little doubt that they were voussoirs, and my discovery was confirmed on laying bare a larger bulk.

I have lately been engaged with Mr. C. Elton, the author of "Origins of History" in clearing out a Roman Villa on his property at Whitestaunton Manor, where we have found similar tiles.

the floor of the present King's Bath is a large vault lately constructed, surrounded by the massive wall of this terrace which was found during the excavation, and which was undoubtedly placed there by the Romans to preserve the purity of the water. Ever since the re-establishment of the bathing in the 8th century until lately the actual springs were in part bathed in to the detriment of its purity.

The late discoveries have been utilised so that the water supplying the different Baths is now drawn directly from the source, the Pump Room obtaining the same supply, whilst the King's Bath is fed by the overflow.

City Walls, Page 67.

To understand the form of the ancient City of Bath within the Walls, I must briefly describe the Roman City and the Roads, beginning with the latter, and quoting from notes which I have made for the purposes of a fuller account.

Roman Bath was not originally on any direct line of road. The Fosse-way leading to Lincoln ran from Dunkerton, across Claverton and Hampton Down, to the Ford at Hampton, and so by the "Rocks" to Cirencester. The Roman Road from Silchester led to the same Ford, and thence to Hampton Down. A diversion of the Road at the Ford to the right proceeded along the north side of the river, leaving Bath to the left, through North Stoke by Aust's Passage to Caerleon. These are the most ancient of the Roman Roads, and show that a hill fort rather than Bath was the military station. Roman Bath was as nearly as possible the size of *Eboracum*, or York. It was surrounded on two sides, east and south, by the river, and to the north and west by a wall. The Roman wall commenced at the river near the west end of Pulteney Bridge, and was continued west as far as the present Theatre, and then south until it reached the river at a point near the end of Avon Street. The southern entrance to the City was by a bridge, of which I have seen the stone foundations, and these appear also to have been used as the foundations of the existing mediæval bridge.

From this a street went direct north, crossing about the centre of the present Bath Street, up Parsonage Lane to a "North Gate" at the top, and so through the "Street of the Tombs," now Russell Street, to the road called the "Via Julia" by Leland. Westgate Street and Cheap Street are the successors of another Roman street. The quadrangle formed by these streets to the north west, now the Sawclose, was the Military Quarter or *Castellum* and *Prætorium*,

commanding the North and West Gates and the road to the suburbs on the west and north. The north east division included the *Forum, Casa Vulto*, the Temples, the *Basilica, Curia*, &c. The south east was devoted to the Baths, a Hospitium, (I suggest) Circus, Theatre, Gardens, &c., the other division being left for the civil population. The City Walls may not have been built immediately on the formation of the Roman Town, though I am inclined to think that from the first the city was enclosed by a vallum to the north and west, the Fosse of which was deepened when greater security was required, and that the weir was placed across the river in order that the water might be diverted for the purpose of flooding the Fosse. On the Town becoming more important the course of the Roman Road from south to north came down Holloway. The road after leaving the Town passed by the river (through Bath-easton) to Cirencester, the route to the west being turned by the river so as to pass through the North Gate and out by the West Gate. The Mediæval Town adopted the northern and western walls, but a smaller area was enclosed towards the east and south, and the moat of the Baths and the weir were utilised to flood the ditch, the ruins of former buildings being used in building the wall. The road which led through the town from south to north now took a fresh direction, crossing amongst the ruins of the Baths to a new North Gate, which in the sixth century may have already existed in the form of a subsidiary gateway.

Either as the Roman Town or as the Mediæval City with the outer Bailie between the river and its South Gate, Bath must have been a fortress of no mean account. A sense of security, however, on the termination of the Wars of the Roses appears to have possessed the citizens, for the northern fosse became the receptacle for all the refuse of the City, until it was nearly filled up. In 1613, as already mentioned (ante p. 60, N), the Corporation passed a by-law for preventing such offences in the future.

The *Castellum* (I use this word, although it more properly belongs to a detached fort), as being the most commanding situation, continued in mediæval times the chief fortress in the City, Gascoigne's Tower being at the angle, but as during the wars of the Commonwealth "Fort Royal" is referred to, it is probable that a building more considerable than a mere Tower existed at this point. The earlier maps give a building of three stages, but of unusual form, and out of all proportion.

Previous to the civil wars of the 17th century the fortifications of the City were repaired, including the wall and ditch which Leland mentions as extending from the south west angle of the City, near the south end of Westgate Buildings, on the Roman lines to the river. In these repairs, which cost

Charles I. (according to Prynne) £7,000, many of the Roman sculptures mentioned by Leland as existing in the walls were destroyed.

In 1644 the weekly payment to the Governor, according to letters patent dated from Oxford, was £7. To this must be added certain perquisites, if the extract from the Council Books in a note ante page 67 is correctly read. The contributions towards the five garrisons, Bath, Portishead, Nunney, and Farley Castle, amounted, according to the same letters patent, to £850 (per month?).

The following entry from the Council Book is interesting as giving some idea of the pleasures of a civil war. The contributions although variously written in the Council Books, should, I think, read as £9,000, the proportion to be raised in the Hundred of Bathforum and Liberties would be something between £20 and £25.

1649. June. Council Book.

Whereas there is a controversie betweene the Citty of Bath, the hundred of Bathforum, and Liberte of Hampton and Claverton, concerning the equall proportion to be laid on them for Contribution granted to Ld. Fairfax, his army, and whereas the Citty have no mediate ritt or ordinance of Parliament directed unto them as according to their ancient custome, they have had for assessinge a proportion as is usually layd on them in the said Citty, it is agreed accordinge to desire of the constables and other the inhabitants of the hundred and libertie, that 6 men of the Corporation shall treate with 6 of the hundred to settle the proportion of the Citty hundred and libertie for the 12 months' Contribution to Lord Fairfax Army, ended the 25th March, 1649, and also for the 9,000,0-li granted to Lord Fairfax Army for 6 months longer, beginning from the said 25th March, 1649, and but for this paye past & this 6 months ensuing, and for no other tax or payment that may be charged for the future.

In the bills paid by the Corporation from time to time which are preserved amongst the Records are many interesting particulars. I extract one as a specimen, as curious and embracing the various articles sold at what may be called "a general shop."

The Chamber of Bath. 27th July, 1689.

Imp.	2 pints Sherry & 3 botts of Ale to Mr. Mayor, Mr. Babor and Mr. Masiday...	00	02	03
,,	1 bottle of Sherry for Mr. Mayor and Mr. Babor	00	02	00
5 Nov'b. 1688	,, 12 bottles Sherry sent to Mr. Mayors ...	01	04	00
5	,, 1 bottle Sherry to Mr. Masters	00	02	00
24 Sep. 90	,, 6 dozen of Coat buttons at 4d.	00	02	00
,,	1 yard of fustian	00	01	02
,,	1 yard ¼ of Dyed Holland at 12d	00	10	03
,,	2 oz. thred 6d., Silk 6d., Tape 2d. and Canvas gallooene	00	01	08
Sept. 24	,, to Robeing Sep. 90...			

28 Sept.	90	,,	a Shroud for a man in the Hospital to goody Andrews...	00	03	00
20 Oc'ber		,,	for meat and drink to the Gran Jewery ...	00	13	00
5 No'ber	90	,,	46 bottles of Sherry at 2s.	04	12	00
5		,,	for shuger, nuttmegg, Cheese & Lemons ...	00	06	00
5 No'ber	90	,,	for bread, beare & Tobacco for ye Corporation...	0	06	09
17		,,	13 ells of Canvas at 17d.	00	18	05
		,,	¾lbs of thread & 12d. hookes & Eyes to Mrs. Wallis	00	03	00
20 De'ber	90	,,	2 yards broad with Creape at 16d. to Mrs. Wallis	00	02	08
7 Jan'y		,,	2 yards with Creape at 16d. & 3 yards Cadiz at 1d.	00	02	11
1690		,,	for goody Holder 7 Jan'y, 90 ...			
		,,	1 yard ½ of Cullard Velvet at 20s. for ye Cushing	01	02	06
		,,	1 yard ⅓ of Shalloond at 2s. & 3d. Silk for ye Cushing	00	02	06
first Ap.		,,	2d. Tape, 2d. Canvas & 2 oz. Thread to Robeing...	00	00	08
8 June	91	,,	a shroud for goody Ball	00	03	00
8 July	91	,,	8lb and ½ Gun powder at 16d.	00	11	04
26 Aug.	91	,,	6 bottles Sherry & 6 bottles of Red Port sent ye Judg	01	01	00
8 Sept. 1691.		,,	6 bottles Sherry & 6 bottles Red Port sent the Lord Fitzharding	01	01	00
8 Sept. 1691.		,,	for wine, beare, Tobacoe & Nutts, the day as the wine was sent the Lord Fitzharding	00	13	06
			Mr. Chamberlain pay the contents of this bill. Job Martus, Mayor.	14	00	01

Recd. 5 October, 1691, of Mr. William Wallis Chamberlayne fourteen pounds in full of this bill. F. Sayred, P. Fran. Pearce,

£	s.	d.
14	00	00

ERRATUM.

Dr. Peirce, Page 57. *For* 1715 *read* 1706.

SKETCH OF MILSOM STREET (A.D. 1800).

(From a Drawing of the Period taken from Natte's Collection of Plates.)

THE first change from the old-fashioned shops shown in the above sketch was made by JOLLY & SON, when about 30 years later they erected the front (considered in its day something very much out of the common), which in its turn was demolished in 1879 to make way for their present handsome premises.

Keeping always a little in advance of their time, Messrs. JOLLY & SON'S business has shown a steady increase from year to year; each succeeding season has placed them on a better footing with manufacturers and merchants, and they have been able to place orders to greater advantage.

"**Buy Cheaply, Sell Cheaply**" has been from the outset the principle on which Messrs. JOLLY & SON have conducted their business, and they believe that they in a great measure owe their success to the fact of their having at all times given their customers the benefit of any concessions that they have been able to obtain.

They beg to subjoin a list of their various Departments.

FLAX FOR SHEETINGS, TOWELLING, and UNDER LINEN.

ROYAL FLEMISH LINEN Resembles the old-fashioned Homespun in make and appearance. Are very beautiful goods, and most moderate in price.—Vide *The Queen*.

Direct from the Manufactory. Hand-spun and Handmade. Cheaper, Finer, Better and more Durable than any other make.

Pattern Books Post Free. SOLE AGENTS,

JOLLY & SON, BATH.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

SILK, Satins Moirés, Velvet and Brocades.
RIBBONS, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Fichus.
HOSIERY for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
LACE and Ball Dresses, Fête Dresses, Bridesmaids' Dresses.
MILLINERY, Flowers, Caps, and Head-dresses.
MANTLES, Furs ot all kinds, Fichus.
SHAWLS, Travelling and Evening Wraps.
OUTFITTING, Ladies' Underwear, Children's Dresses.
DRESSES, Materials of all kinds, both costly and inexpensive.
LINENS, Sheetings, Blankets, Flannels, Table Linen.
GLOVES, and Scents of all kinds.
TRIMMINGS of all kinds, Haberdashery, &c., &c.
COSTUMES, any Material in the latest style at the shortest notice.

JOLLY & SON, MILSOM STREET, BATH.

HOT BATHS OF BATH.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS which supply these Baths **yield 385,000 Gallons of Water daily,** at temperatures of 117° and 120° Fah. These waters are very beneficial in many classes of disease, such as Gout, Subacute and Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Nervous Debility, Mineral Poisons, especially from Lead; many forms of Skin Affection, &c., &c. The whole of the Springs and Baths are vested in the Corporation, who have spared no pains to make them in every way conducive to the comfort and relief of the invalid, as well as to the pleasure of the more healthy who indulge in the luxury of a hot or tepid Bath.

The fountains for Drinking are supplied direct from the Springs; the water for the Baths is supplied also in the same manner, but reduced to the required temperature for Bathing with Mineral Water previously cooled by exposure to the air. There is a Ticket Office adjoining the new Baths, open daily (except Sundays) for the sale of Tickets for Bathing and Drinking, the prices for which are as follows:—

CHARGES AT THE NEW BATHS

(Opposite the King's and Queen's Baths).

First-class Deep Bath	2/6	Reclining Bath	2/-
Ditto with Crane Chair	2/6	Ditto with Douche...	2/6
Ditto with Douche	3/-	Douche Bath only	2/-
Vapour Bath...	2/6	Enema	2/-
Ditto with Shower	3/-		

A Child under 12 years of age with parent, 1/-. Two Children under 12 using same Bath charged same as one Adult. Attendant's Fee, 3d.

Attached to these Baths is a **Tepid Swimming Bath,** measuring 1,200 square feet, continuously supplied with fresh Mineral Water, available for Ladies on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Private Dressing Room for one person	1/-	Public Dressing Room, each person	6d.
Ditto for two persons	1/6	Needle Douche, extra charge ...	6d.
Ditto for three persons	2/-	Attendant's Fee	1d.

The same Bath is available for Gentlemen on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 1/- each person. Attendant's Fee, 1d.

KING'S & QUEEN'S BATHS *(Adjoining Grand Pump Room).*

First-class Deep Bath 2/-	Shower Bath 1/6
Ditto with Douche 2/6	Vapour Bath 1/6
Reclining Bath 1/6	Ditto with Shower 2/6
Ditto with Douche 2/-	Douche Bath only 1/6

In the basement is the large King's Bath with Queen's Bath attached; these Baths are available for Ladies and Gentlemen on alternate days.

Private Room, with access to Open Bath ... . 1/- & 6d.	Reclining Bath ... ... 1/- & 6d.
Ditto, Reclining Bath, with Douche 1/6	Douche Bath only 1/-
Douche in Private Slip, extra ... 6d.	Ditto, after 6 p.m. ... ... 6d.
	Attendant's Fees ... .. 1d., 2d.. 3d.

ROYAL PRIVATE BATHS *(Bath Street).*

First-class Deep Bath 2/-	Reclining Bath 1/6
Ditto with Crane Chair 2/-	Ditto with Douche 2/-
Ditto with Douche 2/6	Douche Bath only 1/6
Ditto smaller size 1/6	Shower Bath 1/6
Ditto with Douche 2/-	Enema 1/6

Attendant's Fees, 2d. and 3d.

A large **Tepid Swimming Bath**, measuring upwards of 1,600 square feet, for Gentlemen only, is attached to these Baths. Private Dressing Room for each person, 9d ; Public ditto, 6d.

A Deep and also a Reclining Bath, with Douche, free for poor invalids for a month, on the recommendation of a medical man, and the Mayor, or a Magistrate, being a member of the Town Council

Attached to these Baths is a Cooling Room, just completed, very handsomely furnished, to which bathers can retire before going into the open air.

CROSS BATH *(Bath Street).*

Open Public Swimming Bath ... ... 2d.

Portable Baths at a temperature not exceeding 106° Fah. at Private Residence, 4/6.
Tubs of Mineral Water, 1/- each.

Arrangement for DRINKING the WATERS.

The Grand Pump Room (at which a Band plays during the Winter Season) is open for Drinking the Waters on week days from 8.30 a.m. till 4.30 p.m., and on Sundays after the Morning Service, from 12.30 till 2.

Charges for Drinking the Waters:

Weekly, each person 1/6	Half-Yearly 15/-
Monthly ,, ... 5/-	Yearly £1
Quarterly ,, ... 10/-	Single Glass ... ... 2d.

At the Hetling Pump Room (open week days only) the charge is 1/- per Week, 2d. per Glass.

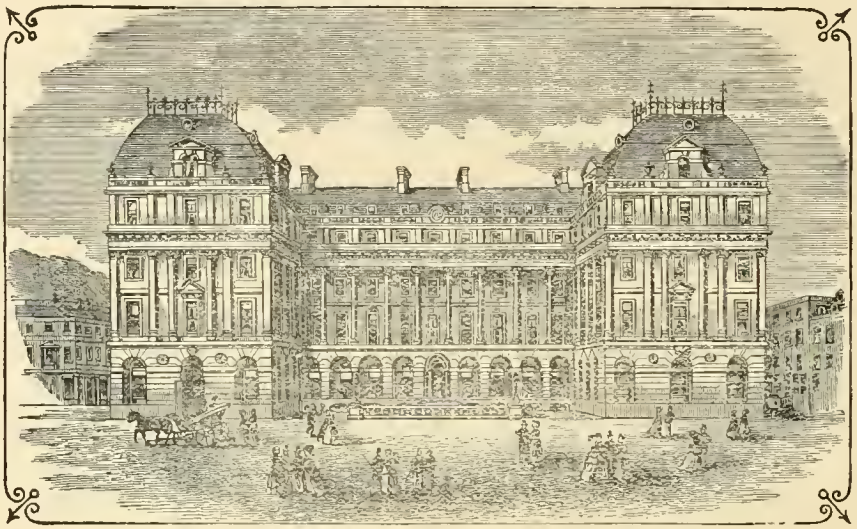
The Baths are open on week days from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. in the Summer, and from 7 a.m. to 9 p m. in the Winter, and on Sundays from 7 to 10 a.m.

CONSTITUENT PARTS IN 100,000.

Calcium, 377 ; Magnesium, 47 4 ; Potassium, 39'5 ; Sodium, 129 ; Lithium, traces ; Iron, 6'1 ; Sulphuric Acid, 869 ; Carbonic Acid (combined), 86 ; Chlorine, 280 ; Silicia, 30 ; Strontium, traces ; Alkaline Sulphides, traces ; Carbonic Acid Gas at normal temperature and pressure (cubic centimetres per litre) 65 3 ; Total Solid Contents in 100,000, 1864'0 ; Specific Gravity, 1'0015.

GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL,

BATH,



IS situated in the centre of the City. Spacious and handsome Suites of Rooms. Good Coffee Room, Ladies' Drawing Room, Smoking and Billiard Rooms. The Hotel is connected with the finest Suite of Mineral Water Baths in Europe, highly efficacious for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, &c. Visitors requiring the use of the Bath Waters, and residing in this Hotel, can obtain all the benefits of these luxurious Baths without Exposure to the Weather.

The Wines are most carefully Selected, and the Cuisine is under an experienced chef.

Superior Stabling, with Loose Boxes, within a few minutes of the Hotel.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

C. W. RADWAY, Lessee.

To Connoisseurs of Really High Class Wines.

20,000 Dozens in Stock.

RARE OLD SHERRIES. *RARE OLD MADEIRAS.*
RARE OLD VINTAGE PORTS. *RARE OLD CLARETS.*
RARE OLD HOCKS.

Over 1,000 Dozens of HIGH CLASS CHAMPAGNES.

A VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF MODERATE AND LOW-PRICED WINES.
CELLARS OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAILY FROM 9 TILL 6.
BOOKS OF PRICES ON APPLICATION.

R. B. CATER & Co,

26 and 27, Market Place,
29 and 30, Upper Borough Walls,
1, 2, and 3, Bishop's Court, and
Bonded Warehouses, Midland Station, BATH.

BATH AND COUNTY

GROCERY & PROVISION

Supply Stores,

MARKET PLACE,

and Upper Borough Walls, Bath.

At which Establishments detailed catalogues can be obtained free on application, which will be found to contain Price Lists of all articles of general daily consumption at rates as moderate as any Co-operative Store in the kingdom, with these **ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES**—that no subscription ticket is required, goods are delivered free of charge ; and by the large number of articles kept in stock, consumers are enabled to select goods for themselves, and thus escape the delay so often occasioned in obtaining supplies from a distance.

To ensure these benefits all goods must be paid for on or before delivery, and remittances must in every case accompany country orders. Cheque to be drawn in favour of R. B. CATER and Co., and crossed Tugwell and Co., Bath. Post Office Orders to be made payable to R. B. CATER and Co., Bath.

The public for their own gain ought to compare the low rates which (in addition to the advantages offered) are quoted with those usually charged, when it will be at once apparent that a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent. may be effected.

CHRISTOPHER HOTEL,

BATH.

JAMES ROBINSON, Proprietor.

THE oldest existing FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL in the City, situated in the High Street, close to the Abbey, Guildhall, and Public Markets, within Five Minutes' Walk from the Great Western and Midland Railway Stations.

It commands an uninterrupted view of the Picturesque Hill of Bathwick and Hampton Downs. Every attention paid to Visitors to this famous City who desire to combine the comforts of a home with the freedom of an Hotel.

An Omnibus meets every Train. *Night Porter kept.*

PRICES MODERATE.

THE STORES,

(Corner of the Corridor)

19 & 20, MARKET PLACE,

1, 2, 3 & 4, Northumberland Place,

BATH.

WE beg to draw attention to our **SYSTEM OF BUSINESS**, viz, **Wholesale Prices for Retail Quantities**, and particularly request you, in your own interest, to call for and carefully peruse our PRICE LIST You will at once see that a **SAVING OF FROM 15 to 25 PER CENT.** is obtained over ordinary retail traders.

DEPARTMENTS.

Grocery and Italian Goods.
Provisions.
Ale and Stout.
Mineral Waters.
Wines and Spirits.
Perfumery and Toilet Requisites.
Drugs and Patent Medicines.
Brushes, &c.

W. M. STOFFELL & COMPANY, Proprietors.

19, Stall Street, Bath.

Established for the supply of Goods of first-rate excellence and quality at the First Cost or Wholesale Price.

DEPARTMENTS.

TAILORING, CLOTHING, (ready made), HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, HATS, UMBRELLAS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PORTMANTEAUS, RAILWAY RUGS, LAWN TENNIS REQUISITES, CRICKET, &c., &c.

Ladies' Departments.

RIDING HABITS, JACKETS AND ULSTERS, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Railway Rugs, Travelling Trunks, Dress Baskets, Overland Trunks, &c.

THE MERCHANTS' ALLIANCE.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, and any purchase not approved Exchanged or the money returned.

Gentlemen's Trousers, to measure, 10/6.

Made from pure Woollen Fabrics, thoroughly shrunk and well-made.

SUITS, 35/-,

Perfect Fit in all cases Guaranteed.

Gentlemen's Morning Coat and Vest to measure, 35/-, made from pure Black Worsted Diagonal Cloths.

Price Lists of Gentlemen's Youths', and Juvenile Clothing, Ladies' Tailoring and Boots and Shoes, together with Patterns and Self-measurement forms, free on application.

19, Stall Street, Bath.

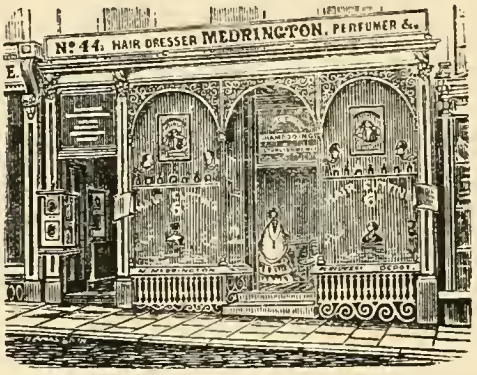
MARCUS MEDRINGTON,

PERRUQUIER,

COIFFEUR,

PERFUMER and

HAIR RESTORER.



Private Rooms for

Hair Cutting, Dyeing,

Singeing the Hair and

Shampooing the Head.

First-Class Assistants always in attendance.

44, MILSOM STREET, BATH.

Besides Ornamental Hair of every description, M. Medrington prepares different kinds of COLOURING LIQUIDS for *preventing the Hair ever turning grey;* QUININE POMADE, *guaranteed* to remove *Scurf; Tonic Lotion*, which is prepared according to the individual case where the Hair suddenly falls off in patches or otherwise; and *Quinine* and *Cantharides Washes* to strengthen the Hair and keep the Skin of the Head in a clean and healthy state. Advice on all these matters given gratis.

Prices from 2/- per Bottle to 10/6. The latter size sent to all parts of the country carriage paid.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

M. MEDRINGTON'S premises being very extensive, he has added to his other business that of Photography. Some years ago when Mr. Perkins (who was at that time the first Photographer in the West of England) retired through illness M. Medrington purchased his plant and numerous negatives, and had them removed from Bridge Street to Milsom Street. Since then, by employing first-class artists, he has been successful in securing a very high connection, and the portraits taken in his studio have become celebrated for their softness, natural pose, and high finish. Charges strictly moderate, consistent with first-class work. A visit to examine the specimens exhibited in his studio is respectfully invited.

44, MILSOM STREET, BATH.

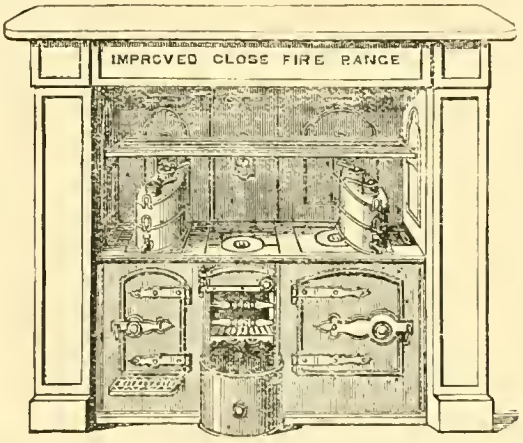
ESTABLISHED 1830.

FURNISHING AND
General Ironmongery Depot,
5, BURTON STREET,
And 15, Upper Borough Walls,
BATH.

Hundreds of my Improved Close Fire Ranges are

Always a good Stock to select from.

Estimates given for Fixing.



Open and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.

now in daily use, and giving entire satisfaction.

H. W. TYLER'S

Priced Furnishing Ironmongery List forwarded on application. Special attention is called to this List, embracing as it does every article required, and which will compare favourably with any List in the Country.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Always in Stock, of the same superior make as sold at this Establishment for the last 50 Years.

Register Grates, Tiled Grates, Hearths, Curbs, Brasses, Fenders and Fireirons in great variety.

An Inspection of the well-selected and varied Stock respectfully solicited.

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S HATS.

Estab. 1787.

GOULD & SON,

HOSIERS,
HATTERS,
OUTFITTERS,

23, MILSOM STREET,
2, GEORGE STREET,
(TAILORING DEPARTMENT,)

BATH.

LADIES' TAILORING.

WATERPROOF GOODS. PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

COLONIAL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITS.

ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS.

J. BILBY MERRIKIN,

(Formerly TERRY & DUTTON,)

Pharmaceutical and Dispensing Chymist,

25, MILSOM STREET, BATH,

(ADJOINING THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.)

Especial attention is paid to the DISPENSING DEPARTMENT of this Pharmacy, experienced Assistants only being employed, and the Drugs and Chemicals selected with the utmost care and attention to purity.

Prescriptions are dispensed and dispatched immediately on their receipt, and Medicines, &c., promptly forwarded to all parts of the country by post or otherwise.

J. B. M. begs to submit the following more select Preparations made by him and recommended on account of their superior excellence :—

The Queen's Dentifrice,

prepared from the original receipt of Mr. Saunders, Dentist to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, in boxes and glass jars at 1/-.

Quinine and Iron Tonic.

Valuable in cases of Debility and Poorness of Blood, in bottles at 2/3.

Roseal Balm,

of special use for Chapped Hands, Lips and Roughness of the Skin, in bottles at 1/-, 2/-, 3/6.

PURIFIED CASTOR OIL,

Prepared by a special process and rendered entirely free from all unpleasant taste or smell without impairing its medicinal qualities.

This oil, superior to any which has hitherto been offered to the public, has received the especial sanction and commendation of several eminent members of the Medical Profession.

The absence of smell and taste, as also of the very objectionable *after-taste*, which is so distressing to the taker, must be a strong recommendation for its use.

Sold in bottles at 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 3/6, and upwards.

MERRIKIN'S PECTORAL LOZENGE

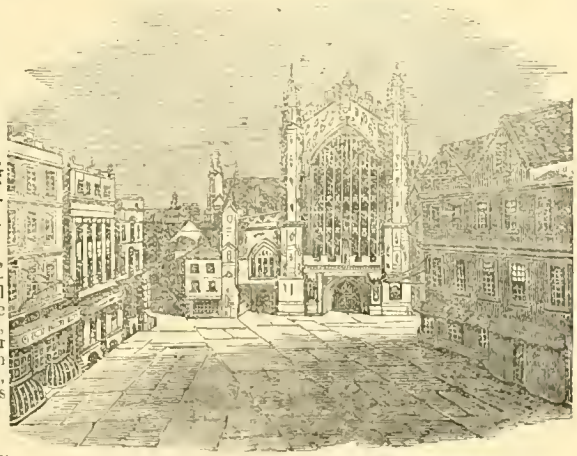
For the Relief and Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and especially Tightness of Breath, Difficulty of Expectoration, Bronchitis, &c.

This valuable Lozenge, which has maintained its reputation for more than a hundred years, was invented by the late Mr. ALDERMAN HENRY PARRY, of St. Catherine's Court, near Bath, and was largely sold by him at his shop for the sale of Drugs, situated in Wade's Passage—as shown in the vignette.

Sold in Boxes, at 1/1½.

Which will be forwarded by Post on receipt of 15 *Stamps.*



BATH ABBEY CHURCH AND WADE'S PASSAGE,
AS THEY APPEARED IN 1750.

N

WHITE LION HOTEL

F. P. FENNER (Of Cambridge), *Proprietor.*

THIS **OLD-ESTABLISHED, SPACIOUS,** and **FIRST-CLASS HOTEL** occupies the best and most commanding position in the "Queen City," and aims at being classed among the most comfortable; being under the constant supervision of the Proprietor and his Family.

TARIFF CARDS WITH VIEW ON APPLICATION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

Cabinet and Upholstery Manufactory and Warerooms,

9, NORTHGATE STREET,

BATH.

GEO. & DANIEL HORTON,

Upholsterers, Appraisers, House Agents,

AND UNDERTAKERS.

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE.

A large Stock of NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

Dry and Extensive Rooms for Storing Goods.

Spring Vans for the Removal of Furniture. Estimates Free.

Every Description of Bedding and Spring Mattresses made to Order.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

BATH GLOVE MANUFACTORY

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DEPÔT

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

GLOVES

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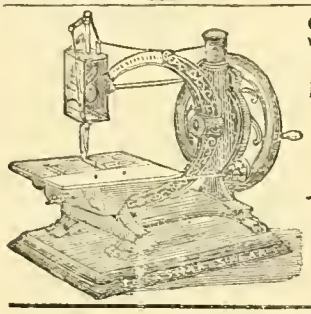

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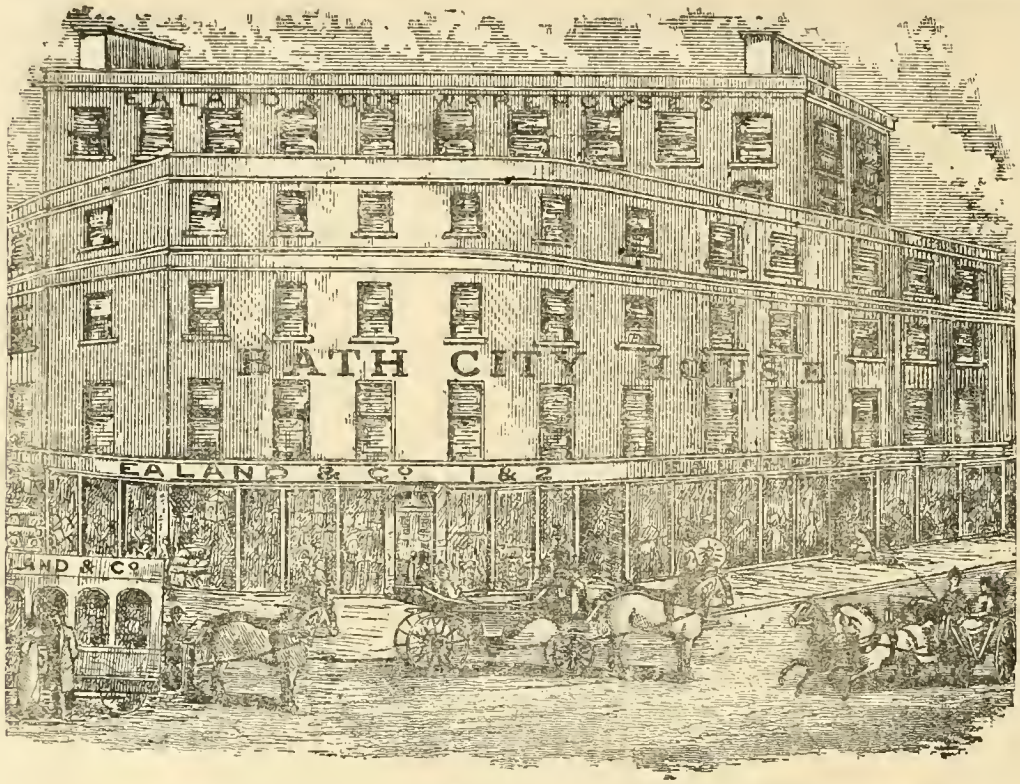

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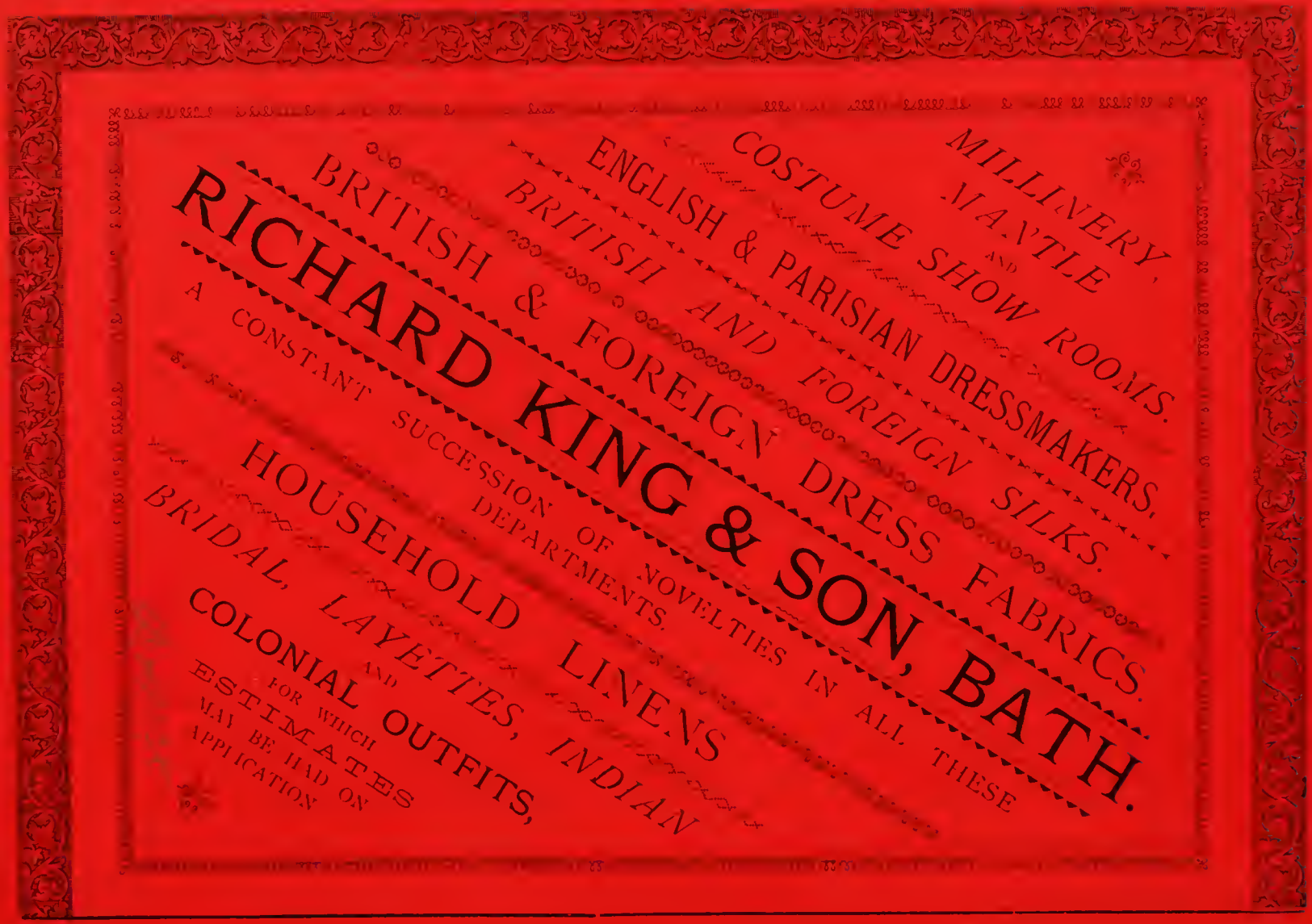
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